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MONDAY SPORTS
NFL RESULTS
Page 17

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 33,182 44/89 **R PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1989 ESTABLISHED 1887

Oakland A's Win Baseball's World Series



G. Nikitin/Reuters-UPI

Dennis Eckersley of Oakland rejoicing as the umpire, Al Clark, signals the final out Saturday, giving the A's a 9-6 victory over the San Francisco Giants and a four-game World Series sweep. Page 16.

Ortega Says He'll Keep Truce If U.S. Stops Assisting Contras

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, modifying a position he stated earlier, says he will adhere to a cease-fire with the contras if the United States halts its assistance to the rebels as a fighting force.

After arriving here Friday for a conference of Western Hemisphere leaders, Mr. Ortega said that because of renewed attacks by the rebels, the Nicaraguan Army would not extend the 19-month-old cease-fire after Tuesday, and he vowed to renew offensive operations as of Wednesday.

But Saturday, as the conference ended, Mr. Ortega declined to put a specific date on the resumption of military operations, and said his decision to end the cease-fire was "reversible."

"We are looking for a solution," he said. "If the Congress of the United States stops financing the counterrevolutionaries, then we will unilaterally declare a truce."

Mr. Ortega repeatedly said that the American money should be used to finance the dismantling of the contras.

Before he left the conference Saturday, President George Bush said that several other leaders had met with Mr. Ortega on Friday night and "they leaned on him pretty hard."

Mr. Bush peppered his remarks Saturday with personal attacks on Mr. Ortega, repeatedly describing him as "a little man" and once calling him "an animal at a garden party."

"The man had a little bit of backing off, a little bit, so let's wait and see," Mr. Bush said. But he warned Mr. Ortega. "Do not break the cease-fire."

"It was a shock tactic," an official close to Mr. Ortega said Saturday morning. "What we are looking for is a commitment to dismantle the contras by Dec. 5. If we had not done this, it would never have happened."

Managua's threat is seen as a high-risk attempt to undermine the contra rebels. Page 5.

But Bush administration officials, who at first appeared stunned by Mr. Ortega's declaration on Friday that he would end the cease-fire, seemed almost ecstatic Saturday.

"We're incredulous that he made such a blunder," said Marlin Fitzwater, the chief White House spokesman.

[U.S. congressional leaders joined Mr. Bush in denouncing Mr. Ortega on Sunday and vowed to stand by a promise to provide humanitarian aid to the rebels through the Nicaraguan elections, which are scheduled for February, the Associated Press reported.

[At the same time, administration officials indicated it was unlikely they would seek a renewal of military aid for the U.S.-backed rebels at this time.]

[In Nicaragua, Mr. Ortega said Sunday that Nicaragua would not carry out its threat to end the cease-fire if a concrete advance toward demobilizing the rebels was achieved before Tuesday, Reuters reported.]

Government forces appeared to take the offensive in Nicaragua even before the official announcements were made on the weekend. Heavy fighting was witnessed Friday by foreign journalists in the northern province of Jinotega, which borders the mountainous region of southern Honduras where the main rebel base is situated.

Mr. Ortega's tactics at the meeting, the first hemispheric summit meeting in 22 years, appeared to be an effort to increase pressure on the U.S. Congress to disband the rebels, who insist that they are the guarantors of Managua's promises to hold free and fair elections on Feb. 25.

Next month, Congress is to decide whether to continue supplying food, clothing, shelter and medical aid to the rebels.

Neither Mr. Bush nor the 15 other heads of state gathered in San José reacted to Mr. Ortega's offer to trade the cease-fire for the disbanding of the rebels.

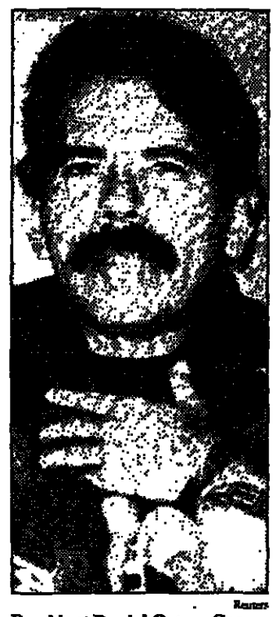
■ No Call for Military Aid

A senior official of the Bush administration official, speaking in Washington, said that Mr. Bush was not trying to hint or signal that he might seek to renew military aid, news agencies reported.

There is little sentiment in Congress for rearming the anti-government guerrillas, and winning the congressional committee approval needed to continue nonlethal aid through February will be difficult enough, another official said.

The Senate Democratic leader,

See ORTEGA, Page 5



Reuters

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra announcing terms for continuing the truce in Nicaragua.

70,000 Protest Apartheid

ANC Gathering Is Largest Ever In South Africa

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Nearly 70,000 cheering blacks noisily but peacefully demanded an end to white minority rule on Sunday in the largest anti-government rally ever held in South Africa.

As police discretely positioned themselves a quarter mile away, a soccer stadium reverberated with singing and chanting for the African National Congress and seven of its old-guard leaders who were released from prison two weeks ago.

"Today the ANC has captured the center stage of political life in South Africa," said Walter Sisulu, the 77-year-old former general secretary of the guerrilla movement.

Apart from moving the exiled congress closer to legality after nearly 30 years of being banned, the demonstration put to a severe test the government's repeated contention that the ANC does not represent most South African blacks.

Since the "ANC Speaks" rally was announced last week, Johannesburg and other cities across South Africa have blossomed in the black, green and gold colors of the congress, and the streets have been filled with blacks wearing T-shirts bearing ANC slogans.

Scores of security laws that make it a crime to promote banned organizations were flaunted at the recently-opened Soccer City stadium between Johannesburg and the black township of Soweto, as huge banners of the ANC and the outlawed South Africa Communist Party were draped in front of the platform.

The fact that the rally was held without incident also augured well for the eventual release of the ANC symbolic head, Nelson Mandela, since government officials have made it clear that the public reaction to freedom granted to Mr. Sisulu and his colleagues would be a test of the political climate in South Africa.

The black nationalist Murphy Morobe said, "Comrades, we can take this as a dress rehearsal for Comrade Nelson Mandela."

The crowd roared as Mr. Sisulu and the six other ANC leaders walked slowly onto the playing field, led by an honor guard of 20 young militants dressed in khaki uniforms with epaulets similar to those of the guerrilla movement's military wing, the Spear of the Nation.

The crowd cheered again when Mr. Morobe read a message of greeting from the exiled ANC president, Oliver Tambo, who may not

See PROTEST, Page 6

How to Aid Eastern Europe: Bush and Congress Are Nearing Collision

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the postwar order in Eastern Europe crumbles with a speed that seemed unthinkable a year ago, President George Bush and congressional Democrats are moving toward a collision over how much money the United States should be willing to spend to wean the countries of the region away from communism.

With Congress pushing toward approval of almost $1 billion in aid for Poland and Hungary, Mr. Bush has been stung by charges that his far more modest proposal for a $435 million aid package is a disheartening example of how the "no new taxes" syndrome could prevent the United States from exploiting the most historic foreign policy opportunity of the postwar era. The argument is certain to become more intense when Poland's Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, visits Washington in mid-November.

NEWS ANALYSIS

European politicians and diplomats express concern that if the Polish and Hungarian experiments fail, the resulting instability either will force Moscow to reassert a tight grip over the East bloc, or the former Soviet satellites will succumb to lingering impulses from the precommunist era and return to the fascist-oriented authoritarianism that dominated the region between the two world wars.

Mr. Bush's defensiveness at suggestions that his policies are unequal to the task boiled over last week when he said in an interview with The New York Times that he was tired of "taking hits" from "people who found Poland on the globe about three weeks ago."

Mr. Bush was reacting in part to a speech last month by the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, perhaps the Democrats' most articulate spokesman in the debate over Eastern Europe. In that address, Mr. Mitchell said:

"President Bush must reach beyond the status quo thinking that appears to dominate administration policy. He must cast aside the ambivalence, the hesitation and the timidity and adopt a more energetic and engaged policy."

Many of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, particularly West Germany, appear to share Mr. Mitchell's view, though they put it more diplomatically in public.

During a recent visit to Washington, Horst Teltschik, national security adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, said that Bonn saw the events in Poland and Hungary as an unparalleled chance

See AID, Page 6

Kiosk

Drug Suspect Sent to U.S.

BOGOTA (Reuters) — Colombia extradited to the United States on Sunday a drug suspect said to rank number four in the Medellin ring.

José Rafael Abello, 34, is the fifth accused drug trafficker to be sent to face trial in the United States since the government launched its anti-narcotics crackdown on Aug. 18.

Earlier article, Page 5

MONDAY Q&A



Camera Press

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, who is unapologetic about his nation's tough policy on Vietnam refugees. Page 2.

General News

At a defunct U.S. plant, efforts to cope with nuclear waste have gone awry. Page 3.

Philippine officers protested plans to reorganize the police and armed forces. Page 2.

Business/Finance

The Soviet economy deteriorated in the third quarter, official figures showed. Page 11.

Margaret Thatcher doubts EC countries will meet British currency demands. Page 11.

Weather Page 2.
Crossword Page 6.



The Associated Press

Riot policemen holding off protesters during the anniversary demonstration in Prague.



John Parkin/The Associated Press

Walter Sisulu saluting the Soweto crowds that welcomed the released ANC leaders.

355 Are Arrested as 10,000 Hold a Demonstration in Prague

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRAGUE — The police have arrested 355 people, including 17 foreigners from 11 countries, in a demonstration here by about 10,000 people, official press organizations said Sunday.

Unofficial sources said the number of demonstrators arrested was at least 700.

The demonstration, planned as a peaceful rally on the 71st anniversary of Czechoslovak independence from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, was called by the Charter 77 human-rights group and five other outlawed opposition movements.

On Sunday, the police patrolled Prague's central Wenceslas Square, where the demonstration was held Saturday, checking the identity cards of Czechoslovaks and detaining U.S. and French television crews.

The riot police pushed the demonstrators off the square within a half-hour of the start of the demonstration.

There were at least a dozen confrontations between the police and the demonstrators, but the protest continued throughout the evening as smaller groups of demonstrators gathered on streets around the square.

"Dialogue! Dialogue! We want democracy!" the crowd shouted. Many chanted, "Swoboda" — meaning freedom — and called for the removal of the leader of the Communist Party, Milos Jakes, as they were moved off the square by the riot police.

Mr. Jakes presided over the purge of a half-million "unreliable" party members after the Soviet-led invasion of Prague in 1968.

As the demonstration began, a teenager climbed the steps to the statue of St. Wenceslas and laid a wreath near the spot where the Czech student Jan Palach burned himself to death 20 years ago to protest the Soviet crackdown.

The youth was grabbed by an undercover policeman. He got away, only to have three more undercover policemen chase him. "Let him go! Let him go!" the crowd cried at the policemen. "The whole world sees you!"

Meanwhile, the protesters who were being forced backward along the square by the police line pleaded, "No violence, no violence."

It was the sixth demonstration called by Czechoslovakia's outlawed political opposition in 15 months. Organizers had hoped that the example of East Germany, where hundreds of thousands took part in public protests in recent weeks, might draw tens of thousands to the square. But the crowd on Saturday — estimated at between 6,000 and 8,000 — was slightly smaller than a similar demonstration in Prague more than a year ago.

"It's enough to rattle this government a bit yet again, but it's not a Leipzig," said a West European diplomat, referring to the East German city where massive demonstrations forced the government into dialogue with the opposition.

On Friday, the government arrested at least 11 of the country's most prominent dissidents. Several other well-known dissidents, threatened in advance with prison sentences, appeared on the square on Sunday.

The playwright and Charter 77 co-founder Vaclav Havel was taken from his sickbed by the police on Thursday and hospitalized shortly afterward with a lung infection.

(AP, WP)

González Seems Short Of Majority

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González was on the verge of losing his parliamentary majority in a tight battle in Sunday's general election, first official results showed.

Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra said that with 85.7 percent of the votes counted, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party was falling four seats short of the 176 required for an overall majority in the 350-seat Congress of Deputies, the lower house of the Cortes.

He noted, however, that the remaining ballots could give the party five more seats.

A private radio station, COPE, said Mr. González's party could win between 164 and 170 seats. It had 184 in the outgoing house.

According to earlier projections, based on exit poll surveys as the polls closed, the Socialists were expected to win 177 to 185 seats.

But Mr. González's opposition is divided into three national parties and dozens of smaller regional or single-issue parties. Even as head of a minority government, he should be able to maintain the pro-business policies that have transformed the Spanish economy in the 1980s.

The campaign for the fifth general elections since Spain returned to democracy after the death of Franco in 1975 was remarkably peaceful.

But a Basque leftist politician, Kepa Aulestia, voted under police protection after intelligence reports that he could be the target of a Basque separatist assassination attempt.

A government spokeswoman, Rosa Conde, said a last-minute fault in the Interior Ministry's vote-counting computers had been corrected.

Observers from Poland and

See SPAIN, Page 6

Following Public Backlash, Wall Street Firms Shun Program Trading

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Reacting to a public backlash following the stock market's wild gyrations in the last two weeks, a number of Wall Street's leading firms have abruptly turned against program trading, the rapid-fire technique that uses computers to buy and sell billions of dollars of stocks automatically.

Half a dozen of the largest investment firms have come out with varying severity against program trading in the last week, announcing that they would not do it anymore, would not do business with firms that do it or want to stop it entirely.

Similar moves were announced on Wall Street after the October 1987 stock market collapse, but many firms resumed program trading after the furor over the practice died down.

As in 1987, brokers again fear that individual investors are shunning the market to avoid being hurt by program-trading sell-offs like the one that knocked 190 points off the Dow Jones industrial average two weeks ago and triggered an 80-point midday plunge last Tuesday.

Responding to the outcry, the New York Stock Exchange president, Richard Grasso, on Friday ordered a study of possible reforms.

"As a marketplace that has almost 47 million individual investors, we have got to be concerned about anything that might be harmful to those constituent users," he said.

Earlier Friday, Morgan Stanley & Co., the biggest program trader on Wall Street, unexpectedly joined the opposition, not only halting its own use of the technique but also calling for an industry-wide study of the effect of computerized trading on the markets.

Morgan's announcement put the firm on the side of Goldman Sachs & Co., Bear, Stearns & Co., PaineWebber Inc., Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., Kemper Corp. and Keystone Group, all of which have come out against program trading in the last few days.

"Program trading is simply an idea whose time has passed," said the Dean Witter chairman, Philip J. Purcell, in a letter sent this week to each of the firm's clients.

The stock market plunge on Oct. 13 was almost entirely the result of computer trading programs, said Steven Timbers, chief investment officer for Kemper, a Chicago insurance and investment concern. Warning that such wild swings "undermine investors confidence in the fair functioning of the markets," Mr. Timbers said Kemper would no longer do business with brokers who do program trading.

A similar boycott of program traders was announced by Keystone, a Boston-based mutual fund company.

"The time for gentle persuasion is past," said Albert H. Elfner III, president of Keystone, who complained that program traders "hurt long-term, fundamentally oriented investors and have undermined public trust in the fairness of the markets."

The investment industry's turn against program trading also reflects fears that if Wall Street does not do something about it, Washington will. Firms are particularly worried about a proposal

See MARKET, Page 13

From Malaysian Leader, Tough Talk on Vietnam Refugees

Malaysia unveiled a budget Friday that contained measures to encourage private-sector investment in its booming economy and force Malaysian companies to list their shares on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange instead of on the Singapore market. Shortly before these announcements were made, Mahathir bin Mohamad, the prime minister, discussed developments in Malaysia and Southeast Asia with John Vinocur, executive editor of the International Herald Tribune, and Michael Richardson, editor for Asia.

Q. Concern has been expressed in the United States and Europe, and by the United Nations refugee agency, about Malaysia's policy of turning back refugee boats from Vietnam. Could you explain the policy?

A. The U.S., Canada, Australia and other resettlement countries want to pick and choose. If they give a guarantee that they will take every Vietnamese who comes here, we are quite prepared to accept them. Instead, resettlement countries come and select the best refugees, take them away and leave the scum.

Q. You say they are leaving the scum to Malaysia?

A. Yes. What are we going to do with them if we cannot repatriate them? And now there is no guarantee of repatriation and there is a slowing down in the off take. Why should we be responsible? We did not cause the Vietnam War.

Q. But Asian solidarity plays no role? Human solidarity?

A. Human solidarity plays a role, but there is no such solidarity between the West and us. You don't consider our problem. You are only considering your problem. If you had solidarity, you would take everybody from us.

Q. What is your attitude toward Westerners who say Malaysia is cutting the tropical forest that is part of the global environment?

A. The West caused all these environmental changes through 200 years of cutting forests. Why is the West lecturing us now?

We know our responsibility. We will look after our jungle. We cut trees according to set plans. We cut only mature trees. The tropical forest regenerates in 20 years.

I will admit perhaps that the rate of extraction is high. But that is our source of wealth. The West has extracted wealth from its forests by chopping them. It is our turn to obtain some wealth from our forests.

Q. You have used your massive majority in parliament to ram through legislative changes that have the effect of reducing checks on executive power in Malaysia. Why have you done this?

A. The system of checks and balances has not been tampered with. If the courts' interpretation is different from our interpretation, then we go back to parliament and ask parliament to make it very clear what is intended by that law. That is the only thing we can do. We cannot tell the courts not to apply the law.

This is a developing country. We cannot afford to have a wishy-washy government. Malaysians want a stable government. They give a good majority to the government so that we can carry out our work. On the other hand, there has always been opposition. If the people want to vote in the opposition, they can.

•

Q. Two years ago, there was concern that racial antagonisms in Malaysia had intensified to the point where they threatened the stability of the country. How would you describe the current situation?

A. The only time when there was real racial tension was in 1969. The reason it resulted in a riot and killings was that the government did not preempt the trouble. In 1987, we foresaw what was about to happen. We took action to detain the people causing racial and religious tension. That had a salutary effect. Now they have quieted down.

Of course, this is going to draw the attention of the Western press, the Western liberals who will accuse us of being undemocratic. But to me that accusation is irrelevant. What is important is that in this country there should be no rioting, no killing on the streets.

Q. So community relations are now excellent?

A. As excellent as they can be considering that we have a multiracial society. We have different religions, cultures and languages. They are incompatible. Malays who are Muslims cannot marry Chinese who are Buddhists or Taoists. Nor can they marry Indians who are Hindus.

Q. Has the program of positive discrimination in favor of Malays worked out as intended?

A. Since the program was introduced in 1970 the rate of economic growth has increased. If the Chinese become too rich and the Malays too poor, we are going to have a very tense situation. We have to correct that. For every single Malay who has done well, there are literally hundreds who have gone bankrupt.

Q. Is that a case for continuing the program or winding it down?

A. It is a case for refinement. We know the weaknesses. We have to find solutions. But we have to achieve some degree of parity otherwise there is going to be tension.

Q. Did recent reports of the fall of Pailin in Cambodia to the Khmer Rouge alarm you?

A. It alarmed us but we expected it.

•

Q. Where do you think the fighting will lead?

A. It will spread all over Cambodia. That is why we have kept on saying that there should be a negotiated peace. Hun Sen [prime minister of the Vietnam-supported government in Phnom Penh] must accept a role for the Khmer Rouge. I do not like the Khmer Rouge and I certainly do not want Pol Pot to come back. But the Khmer Rouge have strength and some support, whether you like it or not.

Q. Do they have enough strength to defeat the government army?

A. I do not think so. But the amount of bloodshed will be terrible. Hun Sen must accept that the four parties to the conflict should come together and work out a solution so that elections can be held and other arrangements made to restore peace.

•

Q. Does Malaysia want an end to U.S. military bases in the Philippines and Singapore to withdraw its offer of military facilities for U.S. forces?

A. Eventually. But not immediately. We still have [Soviet forces at] Cam Ranh Bay and Danang [in Vietnam]. We still have ships carrying nuclear weapons passing through the Straits of Malacca. We have no means of stopping them.

Our policy of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality without nuclear weapons requires the support of the big powers. If we stop one and not the other it is not going to achieve anything.

•

Q. Are you satisfied with the explanation given by Singapore about the services U.S. naval ships will receive there?

A. They have provided such services in the past. Perhaps the scale will be increased. We cannot protest about that. But if they are going to convert Singapore into a naval base and an air base, that is a different matter.

Q. You say "if." Does that mean you are still not convinced?

A. I have no means of saying that I am convinced or not until I see. If I see things going up in Singapore, big bunkers and all that, then I will be worried.

MONDAY Q&A

Reagan Defended Sony as It Weighed Donating to His Library

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Ronald Reagan's representatives were discussing a possible contribution to his presidential library with the Sony Corp. at the same time that the former president was defending the giant electronics company's planned takeover of Columbia Pictures, a Reagan spokesman has confirmed.

But the spokesman, Mark Weinberg, said Mr. Reagan's defense of Sony's proposed $3.4 billion takeover of the American film studio had no connection with the discussion of a contribution. "President Reagan's comments were unrelated to that," he said.

Sony representatives were unavailable for a comment.

Mr. Reagan concluded his nine-day visit to Japan on Saturday afternoon with a speech to a group of businessmen in Osaka. He was in the country as a guest of the Japanese government and Fujisankei Communications Group, a newspaper and broadcasting conglomerate.

The visit has generated considerable criticism in the United States because Fujisankei, owned by a wealthy businessman who is a big supporter of the former president, paid between $6 million and $8 million to bring off the visit, including a $2 million honorarium to Mr. Reagan.

In return for the honorarium, Mr. Reagan has given exclusive interviews to newspapers and television stations owned by Fujisankei.

Some of his most widely publicized remarks came during a television interview on Wednesday, when he defended Japanese investment in the United States. He said it was hypocritical for Americans to oppose such investments when Americans were the biggest foreign investors.

Mr. Reagan not only defended the Sony buyout of Columbia; he also said he was "not too proud of Hollywood these days with the immorality that is shown in pictures and the vulgarity." He added: "I just have a feeling that maybe Hollywood needs some outsiders to bring back decency and good taste to some of the pictures."

Mr. Weinberg declined to specify the amount of money being discussed with Sony. But he said that its library contribution might involve the donation of electronic or video equipment.

The spokesman added that people raising money for Mr. Reagan's library had met with several potential Japanese contributors, as well as wealthy contributors in the United States and Europe.

Fujisankei and its owner, Nobutaka Shikanai, are expected to donate extensively to the library, as is another wealthy Japanese businessman, Shigeru Kobayashi, who is head of the Shuwa Corp., a major holder of real estate.

Mr. Reagan also raised money for his library by attending a "friendship concert" in Yokohama at which 17,000 tickets were sold, some for more than $1,000.

The concert, which featured Perry Como, Plácido Domingo and several Japanese pop singers, was expected to raise about $1 million for the library.

Finally, the Japanese press has reported that the government is considering a gift of about $2 million to the library.

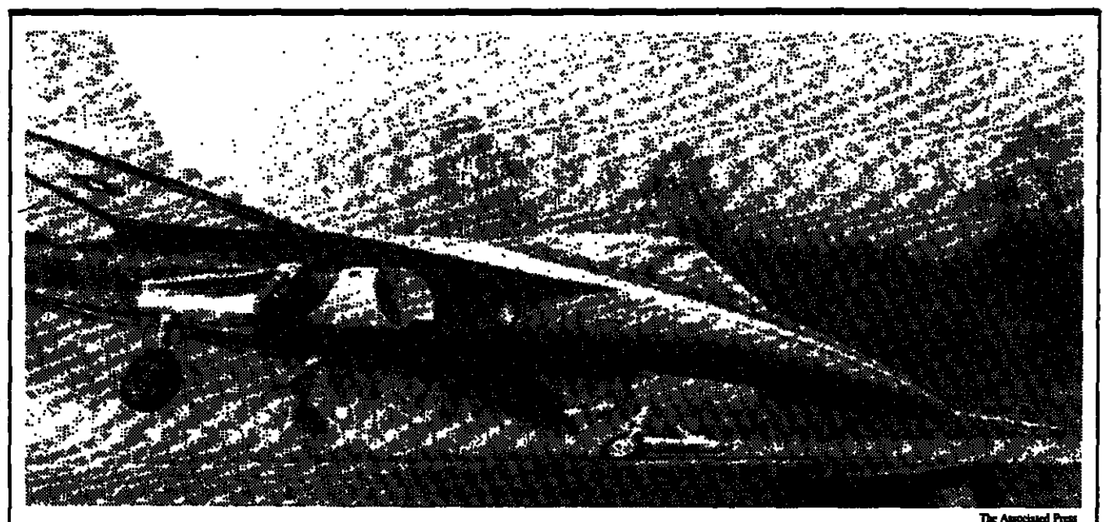
■ Dismay in Tokyo

Japanese officials, who had high hopes that Mr. Reagan's trip would help mend U.S.-Japanese relations, were by the end of the week dismayed that some in the United States saw the trip as merely another Japanese purchase — this time the purchase of a former U.S. president, The Washington Post reported from Tokyo.

Many in the Japanese government had seen Mr. Reagan's first pitch in the Japan Series — Japan's version of the World Series — before 10 million viewers as a priceless symbol of America's warmth for the Japanese.

"It's very, very unfortunate that there are some stories focusing on this $2 million only," said Yukio Okamoto, director of the First North America Division at the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

"This really has nothing to do with the people's feeling here," Mr. Okamoto said. "President Reagan is not the kind of person whose policy would be influenced by money."



The Associated Press

ILL-STARRED MAIDEN FLIGHT — The first public flight of Taiwan's home-built supersonic fighter plane failed to occur when the jet burst a tire on takeoff at the Chingchuankang Air Base and plowed off the runway Sunday in view of President Lee Teng-hui. There were no injuries in the incident, and Mr. Lee said that the mishap showed the plane could be controlled in difficult situations.

Pressure in U.K. to Reopen Murder Case

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

LONDON — After deciding to free four persons who were apparently wrongly convicted of terrorist bombings in 1975, the British government is now under growing pressure to reopen the case of six men who were convicted of murdering 21 persons in the bombings of two Birmingham pubs in 1974.

The so-called Birmingham Six — William Power, Hugh Callaghan, John Walker, Patrick Hill, Gerald Hunter and Noel McIlkenny — were jailed for life in 1975 for the bombings on Nov. 21, 1974, which also wounded 160 people.

Relatives and supporters of the men, all of whom are Roman Catholics born in Northern Ireland, say that evidence rejected last year in an unsuccessful appeal of the case bears similarities to the reasons advanced by the government for freeing the four convicted suspects, known as the Guildford Four.

They also say that their campaign has been strengthened by the disbanding this year of the West Midlands Serious Crime Squad over allegations that it was involved in corruption and in fabricating interviews with defendants in cases that occurred years after the Birmingham convictions.

Some policemen in the special unit were involved in interrogating the Birmingham suspects after their arrest.

Nonetheless, the government has rejected calls to reopen the case, saying that it has already been reviewed in the same way as that of the Guildford Four and that no new evidence has been uncovered.

Both the Guildford and Birmingham cases began at the height of British outrage in the mid-1970s over an Irish Republican Army terror offensive in England. They have been followed closely by Dublin and the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland as tests of whether the British justice system could deal impartially with Irish Catholics accused of terrorism.

The Guildford Four were convicted of the bombings of two English pubs, in which seven people were killed, solely on the evidence of written confessions made in the custody of the police. The defendants asserted that the confessions had been made under duress and retracted them at their trial.

The government quashed the convictions recently after police investigations revealed that detectives in the case had altered and suppressed important interviews with the defendants and then lied in court to secure the convictions.

Supporters of the Birmingham defendants say that they, too, were rushed to conviction in the emotional aftermath of the bombings on the basis of forced confessions, and that there was evidence that the police dishonestly conspired to convict them.

An important difference between the cases was the existence of forensic evidence in the Birmingham case, but that evidence has been seriously questioned. The authorities ordered a review of the case in 1987 after new information and new witnesses came to light, casting doubt on the convictions.

In the original conviction, Frank Skuse, a government forensic scientist, said he had found traces of the explosive nitroglycerin on the fingers of some of the men. But independent forensic research concluded that a similar result could have been obtained if the men had recently handled nitrocellulose, a substance found on cigarette wrappings and playing cards.

The men said they had been smoking and playing cards shortly before they were arrested. Mr. Skuse took early retirement in 1985, amid reports that he had been forced to step down because of "limited efficiency," a few days after his testimony was questioned in a television documentary.



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U.S. and Beijing Hope Nixon Will Ease Rift

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Former President Richard M. Nixon has arrived for a visit in which he will meet with top Chinese leaders, and although it is billed as an unofficial fact-finding trip, the United States and China seem to hope that it will help smooth relations.

Mr. Nixon, who arrived Saturday for a visit of about six days as a guest of the Chinese government, is regarded in Beijing as an "old friend" of China because his 1972 trip led to the normalization of Chinese-U.S. relations.

He is by far the most prominent American to visit since the June crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Beijing, and Chinese officials say they hope the trip will reduce the antagonisms that have marked relations since then.

[Mr. Nixon met Sunday with Education Minister Li Tieying for what Chinese officials described as frank and sincere talks on China's policy toward its students, the Associated Press reported from Beijing.

[The former U.S. president was briefed on China's "practice of being kind-hearted toward the students while setting strict demands on them," the Xinhua news agency said.

[The government has summarized its student policy in those words since it used the army to crush the student-led pro-democracy movement.]

Mr. Nixon's staff said that the former president had discussed his plans with President George Bush. The staff said that after Mr. Nixon returned to the United States, he would give the White House a written assessment of the Chinese leaders, their policies and prospects for Chinese-U.S. relations.

Sanctions imposed shortly after the June crackdown prevent most high-level contacts between U.S. officials and their Chinese counterparts, and for political reasons few U.S. officeholders would be willing to be photographed shaking hands with those who planned the repression.

During the summer, some Americans said that they hoped that Mr. Nixon's visit would lead to some breakthrough, such as an arrangement for the emigration of the dissidents Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian.

Mr. Fang and Miss Li have taken refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

But now diplomats and the Chinese officials say they doubt that Mr. Nixon will be able to resolve the problem of the dissidents.

They say that the value of the visit lies in opening a new channel of communication between the two governments, and in the possibility that the Chinese officials will listen to his counsel.

The former president is expected to meet with Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader; Jiang Zemin, the Communist Party chairman; Prime Minister Li Peng, and other top officials.

"Sino-U.S. relations are at a crossroads," Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said Saturday at a banquet for Mr. Nixon, Xinhua reported.

"We sincerely hope that the U.S. government will weigh the pros and cons and take a forward-looking approach so that Sino-U.S. relations may return to the track of normal development at an early date."

The news agency said that during the banquet, Mr. Nixon said that he was a "friend of China." Xinhua said that he had expressed confidence in the growth of U.S.-Chinese relations.

Mr. Nixon's former secretary of state, Henry A. Kissinger, is expected to visit China beginning Nov. 7, shortly after Mr. Nixon's departure.

Filipino Officers Protest Shake-Up

Reuters

MANILA — Plans to reorganize the Philippine police and armed forces have put elements of the military on a collision course with the government of President Corazon C. Aquino as she prepares to visit the United States and Canada, according to analysts and Philippine newspapers.

The plans have prompted protests by officers and men in defiance of threats of court martial and a warning by Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos against public demonstrations.

During the weekend, the armed forces chief of staff, General Renato de Villa, ruled out the possibility of an uprising by military units who oppose the reorganization.

"There will be no such thing," the general said. "They'll continue to do their duties as they have been doing and they'll be very professional about it."

General de Villa issued an order banning protests after 1,000 officers and men in the central city of Cebu burned effigies, raised clenched fists and wore black arm bands during a mass demonstration Friday inside a military camp.

At Manila's Camp Crame, members of the Philippine Constabulary, a force with dual military and police functions, put up banners opposing legislation that would abolish the constabulary.

Protests have also taken place in Legaspi, southeast of Manila.

The proposed legislation is required by the new constitution drawn up after Mrs. Aquino was swept to power in 1986. In place of the constabulary, it would create a national police force under civilian control.

The Philippine Constabulary, which has a strength of 50,000 men out of the armed forces total of 165,000, is now part of the military and plays a central part in the fight against communist insurgents.

General de Villa ordered Major General Ramon Montano, the constabulary commander, to impose sanctions against anyone defying the ban on protests, saying that opposition should be restricted to lobbying legislators.

He described the Cebu protest as "mere overenthusiasm" and said that the troops remained loyal.

But in an editorial Sunday, the independent newspaper Malaya said that restiveness within constabulary ranks had rekindled fears of political instability.

The Philippine Daily Inquirer called for "sobriety and calm," saying, "There is no need to 'blackmail' the legislators by engaging in provocative protest actions nor to fan the fires of speculation over a possible coup attempt, especially now that President Aquino is about to leave on state visits to Canada and the United States."

Her visit to North America is scheduled from Nov. 4 to 11.

WORLD BRIEFS

At Least 6 Die as Storms Lash Britain

LONDON (AFP) — Storms pounding Britain with high winds left at least six persons dead in road and sea accidents, rescue services said Sunday.

Weather services said that winds gusted up to 160 kilometers per hour (100 miles per hour), uprooting trees and knocking down power lines. The winds died down Sunday night, but rescue operations continued in the Channel and the North Sea to evacuate the crews of ships that were in trouble. All 40 crew members from a Pakistani freighter that sank were rescued, as were 33 crew members from a Nigerian factory ship that ran onto rocks.

Two fishermen drowned Saturday off Portsmouth when their boat overturned, and a seaman was reported missing in Wales. Two persons were killed in Wales when a small truck, knocked off the road by strong winds, struck their car. Two other persons were killed in highway accidents in Hilton and Buzzard in central England.

20 Killed in Hawaiian Plane Crash

HONOLULU (AP) — The burning wreckage of a missing commuter plane with 20 persons aboard was sighted Sunday in a remote valley on the Hawaiian island of Molokai, and there was no evidence of survivors, a fire department official said.

A coast guard plane sighted the wreckage in the Halawa Valley on the east end of the island, said Steven Molina, battalion chief of the Maui Fire Department. "They sighted the plane and the bodies," he said, adding that a rescue team was preparing to recover the dead.

The Aloha Island Air DH-6 Twin Otter failed to reach the Molokai airport after leaving Kahului for a scheduled 35-minute flight. The plane, owned by a subsidiary of Aloha Airlines, was carrying 18 passengers and a crew of two.

Barrage of Rebel Rockets Hits Kabul

KABUL (Reuters) — Thirteen rebel rockets hit Kabul on Sunday in a weekend attack that diplomats called one of the biggest assaults since Soviet troops pulled out in February.

At least 22 missiles hit the city Saturday, killing 12 persons. Four persons died and 14 were injured in the attack Sunday, an Afghan government spokesman said.

Outside the city the rebels kept up their blockade of the vital Salang Highway in an effort to starve the capital of food and fuel. The spokesman said the government had used two devastating Soviet Scud missiles in the battle for the highway on Friday, killing 200 rebels. The missiles raze everything within hundreds of meters of their point of impact.

Japan Opposes a Pacific Trade Bloc

TOKYO (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama says that Japan will object to the idea of turning the Asia and Pacific region into an economic bloc, a proposal that is to be offered at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference in Canberra on Nov. 6-7.

Mr. Nakayama said that Japan foresaw great developments in the Asia-Pacific region in the next century, Kyodo News Service reported. But he added, "Japan intends to say that this region should not become an economic bloc."

Strong Earthquake Kills 9 in Algeria

ALGIERS (AFP) — An earthquake measuring 6 on the Richter scale hit the Algiers area Sunday, killing at least nine persons, injuring many and causing the collapse of buildings, the Interior Ministry and hospital sources said.

At least eight were killed near Cherchell, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) west of Algiers, according to the ministry; one was reported killed and several injured in Tipasa, on the Mediterranean 70 kilometers west of the capital.

Several of the injured were taken to hospitals in and around Algiers, where buildings fell in the old Casbah district and fires broke out, sending thousands of residents into the streets. Rescue workers said many injuries had occurred as a result of panic.

For the Record

Mozambican troops have captured six Americans and one South African, said to be members of a team of medical missionaries, near the border with Malawi, the state-run news agency AIM reported. *(AFP)*

Iraq has accused Iran of attacking one of its tugboats in the Gulf and killing a crewman. Iran denied the allegation. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Channel Ferries Delayed by Strike

CALAIS, France (AFP) — Thousands of vacationers headed for Britain remained stuck in northern French ports on Sunday despite a letup in a French seamen's strike.

The police said that traffic jams clogged central Calais and nearby Boulogne, although P&O European Ferries had resumed service and the ferries of the British company Sealink were due to start up soon. Sealink officials said that travelers should expect delays of eight to 10 hours to clear the backlog. In Boulogne, delays of up to five hours were predicted.

French seamen, protesting a restructuring plan, have ended their action. But winds were still gusting at up to 80 kilometers an hour (50 miles an hour), immobilizing Hovercraft that could have helped ease the backlog. A Hovercraft arrived in France slightly damaged after being hit by a large wave. None of the 300 passengers was injured.

Airlines carried a record number of passengers last year, boosting worldwide profits to $1.6 billion, the International Air Transport Association has reported. The group predicted another good year for 1989 but warned that congestion would limit expansion, especially in Europe. *(AP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Brazil, Fiji, Ireland

TUESDAY: Taiwan, Madagascar

WEDNESDAY: Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, France, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea, Haiti, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Madagascar, Mauritius, Monaco, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Switzerland, Tahiti, Togo, Vatican City, Venezuela, West Germany, Yugoslavia

THURSDAY: Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Liberia, Luxembourg, Macao, Mexico, San Marino, Uruguay, Vatican City

FRIDAY: Ecuador, Japan, Panama

SATURDAY: Andorra, Finland, Panama, Sweden, Tonga, Vatican City

SUNDAY: El Salvador

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	13	55	10	50	r
Athens	24	75	14	57	fair
Barcelona	24	75	11	52	fair
Belgrade	25	77	12	54	fair
Berlin	17	63	12	54	r
Brussels	14	57	9	48	clear
Budapest	21	70	7	45	clear
Copenhagen	14	57	10	50	clear
Costa Del Sol	24	75	15	59	clear
Dublin	10	50	5	41	r
Edinburgh	14	57	8	46	r
Faro	22	72	15	59	clear
Florence	21	70	12	54	clear
Frankfurt	12	54	10	50	r
Geneva	14	57	11	52	r
Helsinki	7	45	3	37	r
Las Palmas	26	79	20	68	clear
Lisbon	29	84	13	55	clear
London	14	57	10	50	r
Luxembourg	12	54	8	46	r
Madrid	18	64	9	48	clear
Milan	12	54	9	48	r
Moscow	3	37	1	34	sw
Munich	14	57	8	46	r
Nice	21	70	13	55	clear
Oslo	8	46	4	39	r
Paris	14	57	9	48	r
Prague	14	57	6	43	clear
Reykjavik	5	41	3	37	r
Rome	26	68	11	52	clear
Stockholm	9	48	7	45	r
Strasbourg	14	57	10	50	r
Venice	12	54	9	48	clear
Vienna	18	64	9	48	clear
Warsaw	16	61	7	45	clear
Zurich	12	54	10	50	r

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	15	59	5	41	cl
Cairo	26	79	16	61	fair
Istanbul	18	64	13	55	clear
Jerusalem	18	64	12	54	clear
Tel Aviv	23	73	12	54	clear

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	14	57	21	70	sh

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	35	95	26	79	clear
Beijing	18	64	5	41	clear
Hong Kong	24	75	23	73	r
Manila	32	90	23	73	clear
New Delhi	33	91	18	64	clear
Seoul	19	66	10	50	clear
Shanghai	20	68	13	55	clear
Singapore	32	90	24	75	clear
Taipei	28	82	23	73	r
Tokyo	23	73	14	57	clear

AFRICA

Algiers	27	81	16	61	clear
Cape Town	23	73	12	54	clear
Casablanca	17	63	12	54	clear
Harare	22	72	15	59	r
Lagos	32	90	25	77	clear
Nairobi	25	77	14	57	clear
Tunis	18	64	14	57	r

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	24	75	18	64	clear
Mexico City	14	57	7	45	r
Rio de Janeiro	41	106	24	75	clear

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	7	45	2	36	cl
Atlanta	28	82	19	66	clear
Boston	22	72	9	48	clear
Chicago	22	72	10	50	clear
Denver	31	88	16	61	clear
Detroit	23	73	12	54	clear
Honolulu	30	86	23	73	clear
Houston	32	90	20	68	clear
Los Angeles	29	84	19	66	clear
Miami	32	90	24	75	clear
Minneapolis	23	73	13	55	clear
Montreal	22	72	4	39	clear
Nassau	32	90	24	75	clear
New York	25	77	12	54	clear
Phoenix	38	100	24	75	clear
San Francisco	20	68	7	45	clear
Seattle	13	55	3	37	clear
Toronto	20	68	8	46	clear
Washington	25	77	11	52	clear

cl-cloudy; fr-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 14 — 10 (57 — 50). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 14 — 12 (61 — 54). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 21 — 9 (70 — 48). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 22 — 12 (72 — 54). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 14 — 9 (61 — 48). ROME: Fair. Temp. 21 — 11 (70 — 52). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 13 — 7 (55 — 45). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 33 — 24 (91 — 75). HONG KONG: Not available. MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32 — 27 (90 — 79). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 20 — 9 (68 — 48). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 27 — 24 (81 — 75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 20 — 12 (68 — 54).

AMERICAN TOPICS

Paper or Plastic—For Shopping Bags?

If you are offered a choice of plastic or paper when shopping at a supermarket, which is easier on the environment, although not by much, is the question. Some say it is paper, that trees are a renewable resource and that paper bags are biodegradable. Others say that because paper bags are bulkier, more trucks are needed to transport them, thus causing more pollution. Besides, plastic bags can be recycled into trash can liners. Both are to be used and disposed of responsibly. If both are to be used and disposed of responsibly, there is little difference. Both will take up space in a landfill and deteriorate very slowly.

If you live near a recycling center for [illegible] might send all or most of your paper, Mr. Bevis advises, paper which fills your recycling bin. Those persons and [illegible] organic matter.

But paper is not an unmixed blessing. Because paper manufacturing [illegible] paper towels and paper napkins, he suggests, eliminating [illegible] paper and plastic choices between paper and plastic [illegible] products on the basis of their weight. In the case of [illegible] bags, plastic is lighter.

But Mr. Bevis said the best solution is to make a durable, reusable canvas tote bag for groceries. He says [illegible] take your groceries home in that way, nothing has to be discarded.

Notes About People

Dr. Elizabeth Morgan, a pioneer [illegible] surgeon who spent more than [illegible] years in jail for refusing to [illegible] judge the [illegible] custody of her daughter, has agreed to a TV documentary [illegible] Dr. Morgan has alleged that her former husband, Dr. [illegible] Forensic specialist molested the child. Hilary [illegible] Dr. Morgan was sentenced to [illegible] for civil contempt of court.

Ted Turner, the cable TV executive, says the Tass Communist [illegible]

U.S. Denies

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Sunday that the United States had no [illegible] and had [illegible] South Africa [illegible] It refused to comment on reports that [illegible] A State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said the United States was [illegible]

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Paper, or Plastic, For Shopping Bags?

If you are offered a choice of plastic or paper shopping bags at a grocery-store checkout counter, which is easiest on the environment? Although most people assume it is paper, that is not always the case, said Jan Beyea, a senior scientist at the National Audubon Society.

If both are to be used and discarded in municipal trash, there is little difference. Both will take up space in a landfill and deteriorate slowly.

If you live near a coastline and the bag might end up in open water, Mr. Beyea advises paper, which falls apart quickly in water. Plastic persists and can injure aquatic animals.

But paper is not an automatic choice otherwise, he said, because producing paper means cutting down forests and polluting water. He suggested evaluating most choices between paper and plastic products on the basis of weight. In the case of shopping bags, plastic is lighter.

But Mr. Beyea said the best idea is to bring a durable, reusable carrier to the store and take your groceries home in that, as is often done in Europe. That way, nothing has to be discarded.

Notes About People

Dr. Elizabeth Morgan, a plastic surgeon who spent more than two years in jail for refusing to tell a judge the whereabouts of her daughter, has agreed to a TV docudrama being made about her story. Dr. Morgan has alleged that her former husband, Dr. Eric Foretich, sexually molested the child, Hilary, now 7. Dr. Foretich has denied the charges. Dr. Morgan was sentenced to jail in 1987 for civil contempt of court.

Ted Turner, the cable TV tycoon, says the Ten Commandments are outmoded. He has drawn up a new set relating to global problems, like the environment, overpopulation and the arms race. "When Moses went up on the mountain, there were no nuclear weapons, there was no poverty," he said. Today, "we are in deep, deep trouble as a species on this planet." Turner's "Ten Voluntary Initiatives" include, among other things, helping the downtrodden, "loving and respecting Planet Earth" and limiting families to two children.

Short Takes

Concerned that abortion rights may be curtailed, scores of self-help groups around the United States are teaching women how to perform abortions on themselves and each other, The New York Times reports. The technique flourished in the late 1960s when abortions were illegal. It is being publicized in videotapes, articles, books, meetings and lectures. Though most states allow only doctors to perform abortions, few prosecutions of self-helpers have been reported.

The hole in the doughnut was invented by "mankind, in its own wisdom," the mock San Francisco Court of Historical Review, ducking other claims, ruled rather meaninglessly. Municipal Court Judge George T. Choppelas, taking a break from his official duties, turned down conflicting opinions that the doughnut had been invented by a Dutch sea captain, a Chinese baker or an Italian cook.

The U.S. Army has started a program to help drill sergeants, of all people, deal with job-related stress. "We have the image of drill sergeants as rough, dominant, hard-driving men who can bite nails in half," said Sergeant Major James Williams of the Infantry Training Center at Fort Benning, Georgia. "That guy is also a human being." At Fort Benning, 51 drill sergeants and 18 wives spent most of one recent day discussing problems in group sessions.

A baseball glove, if properly made and well cared for, can last for generations, says John Golomb of a Rocky Hill, New Jersey, who makes a living repairing sports equipment. The glove should be stored in a dry place to prevent mildew and should not be left out in the sun, which will dry out and crack the leather. The glove should be oiled twice a year, before and after the playing season, Mr. Golomb says, adding, "I have a secret conditioner. Vaseline."

You can phone for computer-assisted legal advice in California. Fee: $3 a minute. A receptionist answers the phone and refers the caller to one of six staff attorneys. The attorney gets a simple statement of the problem and enters it into a computer data base created by Michael Cane, 35, who started the service. Within minutes, the relevant law pops up on the screen and the attorney uses that to give advice. At an average 15 minutes per call, the service costs less than the $100, more or less, that a lawyer will charge for a visit. Officials of the California and American Bar Associations are mute about the propriety of legal service by telephone.

Arthur Higbee



Mike Brown/The Associated Press

HEADING FOR SPACE — Frederick Gregory, the commander of the next shuttle launch, scheduled for Nov. 20, arriving at Kennedy Space Center for a countdown demonstration test.

A 'Quality' Waste Idea That Went Awry

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

WEST VALLEY, New York — Engineers arrived here in 1982 to begin cleaning up a factory that once processed nuclear waste.

Their task was to employ a pioneering technology: remove hundreds of thousands of gallons of radioactive liquids and sludge from an aging storage tank and protect against leaks or spills of radioactive materials by mixing them with cement to make concrete.

The job was expected to cost $400 million and take six to eight years. It was described by one official in West Valley as producing a "quality waste product."

Almost eight years into the cleanup, the work is at least six years from completion, and the cost estimate has reached $890 million.

The West Valley cleanup project is to be repeated at other sites.

At two plants that manufacture nuclear bombs — in Savannah River, South Carolina, and Hanford, Washington — the U.S. Department of Energy faces the same problem as in West Valley: what to do with wastes that will be radioactive for millennia but are stored in tanks designed to last decades.

The West Valley plant processed used fuel from commercial and government reactors, sorting it into components and recycling unused uranium and plutonium, which was used in bombs and reactors.

The plant failed financially, and the simple recycling vision of the early 1960s produced a technological nightmare for the late 1980s.

Now government officials and contractors are striving, amid disagreements with environmentalists, to avoid doing something in cleaning up West Valley that could be a nightmare for the next century.

Not all the waste was in tanks. A current nightmare involves the trenches and holes in which solid waste has been buried.

Not even certain of what is there, planners speak of surveys with metal detectors, surveillance wells and sniffing tools as an attempt to "raise the confidence level" about what is underground and what may be leaking out.

The official in charge at West Valley, Willis W. Bixby of Westinghouse Electric Corp., a contractor, described part of what has been accomplished as "peeling away the layers of the onion."

The stark concrete building in which the used fuel was reprocessed has beds of impatiens and geraniums in front.

Workers have reduced the building's contamination so that more of its space can be used in the solidification operation.

They are working toward tearing the factory down and restoring the 3,000-acre (1,200-hectare) site, a job that could double its $890 million budget.

The plant was lured to western New York by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller to help bolster the area's economy. It was built for $32 million. It operated for six years and closed for modifications in 1972.

It never reopened, partly because the government insisted on earthquake precautions and the owners decided that they would be too expensive.

Its legacy was 600,000 gallons of wastes that will be radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years, in a tank designed to last for 40 years.

Last year Westinghouse began pumping out the liquid and filtering out most of the radioactivity, then using the liquid in place of water to make the first of 15,000 concrete blocks.

The blocks are monitored for moisture to prevent water from dissolving the mixture.

In two years, if there is enough money, the most radioactive sludge will be mixed with melted glass, in steel containers.

It is not clear what will happen to the glass logs, which are meant to join the rest of the nation's spent nuclear fuel in a deep geologic repository that the Department of Energy and its predecessors dating back to the Atomic Energy Commission have been trying to establish for decades. The concrete barrels may go to a different repository, or may stay.

Meanwhile, wastes produced in the cleanup job itself are piling up.

Under an agreement with environmentalists, the wastes are being temporarily stored in barrels and boxes stacked in tentlike buildings of plastic-coated fabric. But as the project drags on, engineers are evaluating whether those buildings will last long enough.

While the price of the solidification project has risen and budget cuts have stretched out the completion, important progress is being made, experts agree. Tough technical problems seem to be yielding to patience, skill and money. Simply changing the form of the waste is a major step forward.

But it is only one step, as Carol Mongerson, a leading critic, pointed out. "All they are doing is turning radioactive waste into radioactive waste," she said.

U.S.-Turkish Dispute Is Growing Louder

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

ANKARA — The Turkish editorial cartoon may not have been a model of subtlety, but it made its point.

There in the illustration stood a cowboy in a 10-gallon hat, a smoking rifle in his hands and a booted left foot planted firmly on the corpse of an American Indian. While he lingered defiantly over his victim, the cowboy sang a ballad about "Armenian genocide."

Moral: The United States is hardly in a position to give lectures about the horrors of mass killings.

The cartoon reflects widespread anger here over a resolution making its way through the U.S. Senate to proclaim a national day of remembrance for the widespread killings of Armenians at the hands of Ottoman Turks during World War I.

What especially outrages many Turks is the resolution's characterization of the killings as genocide. They complain that it unfairly reinforces a common view that Turks rank among the great butchers of the 20th century. This view, they assert, is mistaken.

For decades, Armenians have asserted that 1.5 million of their countrymen were slain or allowed to die of starvation in a Turkish campaign of genocide begun in the spring of 1915.

Turkish historians and officials maintain that the number of deaths was closer to 300,000 and that there was no deliberate extermination program but rather random violence on all sides at a time of great turbulence, as a world war raged and the Ottoman Empire was collapsing. If anything, they say, an even larger number of Turkish Muslims were killed by Armenians.

To make clear their displeasure, government officials threaten reprisals if the U.S. Senate passes the resolution, which has already cleared the Judiciary Committee. As a warning, they have begun to restrict American military movements and say they are prepared to scrap a security agreement, up for renewal next year, that gives the United States the use of military bases and surveillance outposts in Turkey.

"Turkey-bashing is a popular sport," said Tugay Ozceri, the No. 2 official in the Foreign Ministry. "If that resolution clears Congress, United States-Turkey relations will be dramatically marred."

This is not the first such congressional resolution, but it has come closer to adoption than most, in part because it has 53 sponsors and because its chief supporter is the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole. The bill would designate April 24 as a "national day of remembrance of the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide of 1915-23."

In the spring of 1915, the Ottoman Empire began to deport hundreds of thousands of Turkish Armenians, who were openly sympathetic to the Allied powers opposing the Turks and other nations. April 24 was the date of a major roundup in 1915. Countless thousands died from beatings or shootings or from deprivation on the journey to a desert in what is now Syria.

Besides believing that the word "genocide" is loaded, Turks object to the dates in the resolution. They extend well beyond the end of World War I in 1918, to the final dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and the creation of the modern Turkish republic in 1923.

"It goes to the foundation of the present Turkish state," a Western diplomat said. "It tells them that their state was founded on a mass crime."

Among the more outspoken critics of Washington is a member of parliament from the opposition Social Democratic Populist Party, who, following the cartoonist's lead, proposes that a monument be built in Ankara to the American Indian.

"The so-called Armenian genocide has not been established as a historical fact," the lawmaker, Istemihan Talay, said. "But there is no doubt about the crime against humanity committed by the Americans who massacred the Indians."

U.S. Denies Transfer of Technology by Israel

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Sunday that the United States had "no indication" Israel had transferred any U.S. missile technology to South Africa. It refused to comment on reports that those two nations had collaborated to develop and test an intermediate-range missile.

A State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said the United States was applying the usual guidelines to Israel. They bar export of technology useful in developing nuclear-capable missiles that can carry a 1,100-pound (500 kilograms) payload 186 miles (300 kilometers) or more.

In addition, Mr. Boucher said Israel was subject to the usual third-party transfer restrictions, under which "people who receive our technologies or equipment are not allowed to re-transfer them without our permission."

"We had not, and we do not, provide permission to resell U.S. military technology to South Africa," he added.

U.S. missile experts said experience gained on building shorter-range missiles could be used to build longer-range weapons.

Israel has had the short-range U.S. Lance missile for years and is now involved with the United States in developing the Arrow anti-ballistic missile. But it also has developed the Jericho intermediate-range missile on its own and this is the technology that reportedly has been transferred to South Africa.

■ Israeli Response

The defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, told the Israeli cabinet on Sunday that U.S. reports of an Israeli-South African nuclear weapons partnership were untrue, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

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OPINION

Ominous Oil Numbers

You can't say that America hasn't been warned. The first oil crisis, 16 years ago, was a huge surprise to governments and experts, as well as to everyone else as people found themselves sitting in endless lines at gasoline stations. Americans had not worked out a consensus on the reasons for it when, six years later, the world blundered into the second oil crisis. But by now it's pretty clear why those crises happened.

They were not caused by the wicked oil companies. They were not caused by the wicked Arabs or OPEC, although all three — companies, Arab oil producers and the rest of the OPEC members — profited mightily. The real explanation was that consumption had been rising exponentially ever since the end of World War II, and it finally overran the world's production capacity. OPEC had always wanted to raise prices. It was the sudden tightening of markets in the early 1970s that enabled it to do so. The result was to throw the world into the most severe recession since the 1930s.

Diverted by interesting conspiracy theories and the satisfying rituals of blame-laying, the United States failed to notice in the late 1970s that its imports were climbing higher than ever, pulling oil out of foreign markets at unprecedented rates. Supplies tightened again, and the same thing happened all over again. The resulting recession was even more severe.

Things are moving in the same direction today. In America, oil production has been falling steadily for the past four years. Consumption has been rising rather slowly, but the widening gap between domestic suppply and demand is pushing imports up fast — by 10 percent a year. They are climbing back into the range they had reached in the late 1970s, leading up to the last crisis.

Most countries with oil have been producing it as fast as they could throughout this decade. But there are several exceptions, and they deserve attention. They are the countries around the Gulf. As other countries deplete their fields, an increasing proportion of the world's oil reserves is in the Gulf countries. That gives them a crucial lever in setting oil prices. But they unfortunately inhabit a region that is, in political terms, one of the world's least stable. A war and a revolution there were the triggers, respectively, of the two earlier oil shocks.

You might think that the United States would want to take measures to insulate itself from a repetition. But the attitude in Washington is that it's better to let market forces prevail. As they did the last time, and the time before that?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Earthquake in Vain

Where did the U.S. Congress suddenly find $3.5 billion for earthquake disaster relief? In a loophole. If the quake had hit last month, as Hurricane Hugo did, money to aid its victims would have had to come from cutting other programs. But, as luck would have it, the deadline for trimming this year's budget deficit has passed now, and with it this year's spending ceiling.

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget law says that the deficit in fiscal 1990, which began on Oct. 1, cannot exceed $110 billion. But the final official tally of each fiscal year's deficit is made on Oct. 15, just two weeks into the year. Rather than measure actual results, the law only requires an early forecast, based on legislation enacted before Oct. 15 and data on the economic outlook. Anything that comes later is ignored.

The earthquake did not work its devastation until Oct. 17. With no budget ceiling to worry about, the aid bill passed easily. An earlier, smaller bill for Hurricane Hugo relief was complicated by the need to find cuts in other programs.

What will it take to make Congress confront the fallacies of its budget process? Apparently more than a hurricane, or an earthquake.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cooking the Commons

The U.S. House of Representatives has now been functioning for 10 years, and the Senate for two years, under the gavel-to-gavel stare of television cameras. Neither institution has collapsed, although both have become considerably more blow-dried. So why is the House of Commons putting up such a struggle? The venerable and tradition-bound governing house of the British Parliament agreed in June to allow a six-month trial period of television coverage starting on Nov. 21. The decision comes after some 22 years of off-and-on debate and the determined opposition of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and it leaves the British trailing even the Soviet Union in the matter of televising legislative processes — although, to be fair, Britain's less businesslike House of Lords has occasionally been seen on camera. During the six months, the tapes will be snapped up eagerly by American C-SPAN. The British themselves, with a less developed cable system, will see the tapes only in selected bits and pieces on the networks.

As Nov. 21 approaches, though, this modest plan has encountered considerable resistance and at least one legislative motion to cancel the whole thing. Reuter reports that when the first stage of the experiment began on Oct. 17 with the introduction of TV lights and closed-circuit monitors in the chamber, howls of indignation went up from MPs who complained of "sauna" heat and the sudden need to rush out and buy ski goggles. "If the lights are kept at the present level," a Labor member complained, "the chamber will be so intensely soporific that many of us will just go to sleep." The speaker, Bernard Weatherill, responded from within his traditional garb of heavy robe and long crimped wig: "I share your views on the question of heat, but I'm wearing a lot more clothes than you are."

Mass drowsiness doesn't sound like a spectacle that would give C-SPAN its money's worth. But the ordinary workings of the Commons are generally said to be more rough-and-tumble, more consistently confrontational and a good deal more literate than the wandering perorations that fill the Congressional Record. Parliament's twice-weekly "question periods" in which the prime minister must appear and answer any question from the members, often to the tune of catcalls and rude noises, are expected to make for especially dramatic television footage. One MP goes so far as to predict a following among "shock TV" fans. All this is, of course, endangered if the members fall prey to mass heat prostration and sleepiness. It is also possible that, as opposing forces argued beforehand, the arrival of television will cause Parliament to become less lively and picturesque, more cautious, more well-groomed — in short, more like Congress. We doubt any such transformation. The blow drier hasn't been invented that could put a dent in Mr. Weatherill's ceremonial wig.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Darkness Too Soon

In Australia, with summer coming on, they have set their clocks forward one hour — the start of daylight time Down Under. In the Northern Hemisphere, it's back to darkness in the afternoon. Too soon.

It's too soon because daytime darkness is depressing. The longer it can be put off, the better.

It's too soon because election day in the United States comes on Nov. 7, when an added hour of daylight would presumably add to the turnout.

And it's too soon because lighting America's extra hour of darkness will consume more than 100,000 barrels of oil a day.

Even Benjamin Franklin argued for energy conservation when he proposed daylight time in 1784. He estimated that it would save 64 million candles.

The daylight saving season in Europe begins and ends a month earlier than in the United States and Canada. The month's lag creates enormous confusion over time differences for trans-Atlantic travelers and anyone who does trans-Atlantic business.

And for all the reasons stated above, daylight time should be longer anyway.

This page proposes, once again, that North America synchronize with Europe in starting daylight time in March, and that both continents stretch its conclusion into November. We won't hold our breath till it happens. We'll just go on wasting candles.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Under the Thatcher Tree

When anybody in public life says [Britain] should at once join the EMS, it is tempting to say we will recognize that man as enough of an ass never to vote for him again.

— Norman Macrae, commenting in The Sunday Times (London).

The fiction has it that [Margaret Thatcher] eats ministers for breakfast, foams at the mouth and chews carpets like Hitler, and is happy, like Catherine the Great, only when surrounded by toadying courtiers. The truth [is] that she is strangely and disturbingly reluctant to sack ministers with whom she disagrees. Second to none in her determination to create a single European free trade area, she is also second to none in her resistance to pressure to give up Britain's national control over economic policy. Sir Geoffrey Howe and Nigel Lawson never shared her passionate commitment on this point.

— Peregrine Worsthorne, commenting in The Sunday Telegraph (London).

Mrs. Thatcher's style is beginning to resemble the upas tree, a venomous Javanese bush so powerful that it destroys everything it touches. A generation of Conservative politicians — Messrs. Prior, Pym, Biffen, Heseltine, Tebbit and now Lawson — have all fallen victims to its poison.

— The Observer (London).

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Legalization Wouldn't Win the Drug War

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK — The argument about legalizing drugs has become passionate, for good reason. There is a certain intellectual appeal to the logic that suppression provokes the enormity of crime, corruption and irresistible riches that make enforcement so ineffective and so costly. But morally and emotionally this approach is repugnant. It is not even as logical as claimed.

Prohibition of alcohol is called the precedent that proved the point. True, Prohibition in the United States spread contempt for law among otherwise law-abiding citizens. It not only didn't work, it promoted the organization of gangs that were the foundation of crime syndicates which still bedevil the country.

Now the import, production and sale of alcohol are legal, taxed and regulated. Drinking remains a social problem, especially on the roads, but it isn't a national plague.

Then why not try the same way to make drugs manageable? There are a lot of answers.

Drugs are not alcohol. As a pre-World War II edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica says, "The use of the poppy and the coca leaf goes back to time immemorial." (So do wine and spirits.) "However, its organized use for the purposes of commerce and revenue seems to have developed in the last 200 years, in spite of protests ... " Commerce was the driving point.

It brought the Opium War between Britain and China from 1839 to 1842.

China was virtually a closed kingdom, but fortunes were to be made in trading its products. British ships loaded tea and silk, in return for cotton and opium brought from India.

Concerned at the effort to "seduce the Chinese people and so cause the spread of the poison to all the provinces," Emperor Lin Tse-hsu ordered confiscation of stocks of opium brought to Canton. Britain was outraged at this disruption of its trade.

It bombarded Canton, seized Hong Kong and occupied Shanghai. British firepower was overwhelming. The emperor opened new ports but continued to proclaim opium illegal until, with France as Britain's ally in 1857, China had to end all resistance to the drug.

Emperor Lin tried to make the moral argument. In a letter to Queen Victoria in 1839, quoted in William Theodore de Bary's "East Asian Civilizations," he wrote: "Even though the barbarians may not necessarily intend to do us harm, yet in coveting profit to an extreme they have no regard for injuring others. Let us ask, where is your conscience?"

It is impossible not to sympathize with him. We know the results of the ravaging opium traffic, which became the heroin traffic, overtaken by the cocaine traffic. Legalization did not contain or moderate the menace in China. It spurred and spread the drug trade.

Now Washington proclaims a "war on drugs." Many sympathize, but the enemy is formidable.

Joseph Treaster of The New York Times reports from Bogota that after six weeks of bombing and shooting there — the drug barons' response to the government's crackdown — many people are calling for surrender. He quotes Senator Eduardo Carrillo Nates of the ruling party: "Then the bombs would stop. The exportation of cocaine would not stop. But the country would be calm again." And although consumption is rising in their own country, Mr. Treaster writes, "many Colombians still regard drug trafficking as mainly a problem for the U.S."



In the United States, addiction to crack is reported to be growing sharply among middle and upper classes. It is not just a ghetto disease; you don't have to be black or poor to succumb.

It is mistaken to equate the infection with slavery, and the call for legalization with anti-abolitionism. Slavery was imposed on the defenseless with the sanction of law. Abolition meant turning the law against a sin and extending the fundamental rights of "all men," as enshrined in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, to all Americans.

Nonetheless, drugs are a form of self-imposed thralldom that the law should not countenance.

Legalization is urged in the name of efficiency and the cost of resistance, a confession of impotence in the face of human weakness. But it comes close to the 19th century British argument for greed, the sanctity of commerce. Is it a coincidence that Milton Friedman, the classic free marketeer, is a major advocate?

Government cannot legislate human self-respect. But it must do more than assure the functioning of the market when society is so obviously endangered by its own worst temptations.

China's terrible experience with opium is being magnified in modern, urban America. It offers a lesson. The drug barons cannot bring overwhelming firepower to force their trade on a huge country and bring it to its knees, as happened to Emperor Lin. The really implacable enemy is our own lack of will and self-discipline.

The New York Times.

Israeli Violence: Beit Sahour Gets the Treatment

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Suppose the people of some small American town decided to protest federal government policy by withholding their taxes. The government responded by sending in the army.

Soldiers cut all telephone lines to the town.

They stopped food from coming in and barred all visitors. They imposed a curfew from 6:30 every evening to 4:30 in the morning.

They went into homes and took furniture and other belongings worth many times a family's unpaid taxes. They broke into shops and dumped goods in the streets.

They arrested people and held them for days without charge.

Unthinkable? Of course, in America. But it is happening in another country, right now. And the government responsible is not some remote totalitarian regime. It is the government of an American ally, one that Americans have admired as an outpost of democracy and law: Israel.

Israeli soldiers have sealed off the town of Beit Sahour, in the occupied West Bank, since Sept. 22. Telephone lines have been cut. The town has been declared a "closed military zone" and everyone from the outside world has been kept out — sympathetic Israelis, journalists, Western diplomats.

Christian bishops who tried to bring three truckloads of food in the other day were turned back.

Beit Sahour is a town of 15,000, almost all Christians, near Bethlehem. It is a middle-class place. During the summer its business and other leaders decided, as their part in the Palestinian protest against occupation, to withhold payment of Israeli taxes. Taxation without representation is a grievance in any case.

Despite the blockade, quite a lot has been reported about events in Beit Sahour since Sept. 22.

The army has seized property worth many times the tax claims. It has ransacked shops.

And, according to the residents, it has systematically harassed and humiliated the people.

I telephoned an Israeli who knows the town well, Hillel Bardin, a computer programmer at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. For the last 18 months he has been part of a group of Israelis carrying on a dialogue with a group from Beit Sahour, exchanging visits and talking about Israeli-Palestinian peace.

Mr. Bardin began by saying that, apart from the tax protest, those in Beit Sahour who have spoken out for peace with Israel have been punished. He mentioned two men in his dialogue group, Jamal Hilal and Ghassan Antoni. "Both have been arrested repeatedly since July," he said. "They are never questioned or charged with anything, just held for 18 days, as Israel's law allows."

Last Wednesday "they were beaten so badly by soldiers on the way to headquarters that Jamal still cannot walk properly. They are in prison again."

As to the tax protest, Mr. Bardin said reports of harassment and force in the government's response were true. He said he had seen one man who was bloodied when soldiers came and took his furniture.

And at Elias Rishmawi's pharmacy, "they put all the medicines in a large shipping container and left it in the sun until the drugs spoiled."

Any government will act against a concerted refusal to pay taxes. But the normal course is to act by law — by attaching property, and selling enough to pay the tax due.

Israel has those legal remedies available. It is using military repression to show the Palestinians, as Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has candidly said, that they cannot resist the occupation.

The irony is that Israel complains, rightly, when Palestinians use violence. Beit Sahour has chosen a totally nonviolent means of protest, and Israel is using force to crush it.

Beit Sahour's latest idea is to hold prayers for peace in its Roman Catholic church next Sunday. It is asking President George Bush and other world leaders to send representatives. If they did, would the Israeli army keep them out?

Some American supporters of Israel complain that the press pays too much attention to Israel's faults. The example of Beit Sahour shows that the oppressive reality of the occupation is in fact insufficiently known — to outsiders or to Israelis.

If they knew it was happening, if they knew that Palestinians who want a peaceful solution are being punished, I think more Israelis would be ready to end the occupation. "I am an Israeli who cares about the security of his country," Mr. Bardin said. "I believe that if Israelis could see what is really going on, we would have peace."

The New York Times.

Palestinian Violence: Is This the Same Old PLO?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Those of us who believe that Israel's best hope for peace lies in working things out with the PLO have a special obligation not to blink at indications that the PLO, despite its public renunciation of terrorism, still conducts and condones it and cheers it on — and not just the fringes and crazies but the Fatah mainstream commanded by the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat.

The matter is of acute political relevance, because by neglecting a concern that stirs deep Israeli anxieties America would be shrinking its capacity to engage Israel in diplomacy aimed at a settlement.

The Israelis are now circulating detailed allegations of acts of PLO terrorism said to be committed by Fatah against civilians inside pre-1967 Israel in the 10 months since Mr. Arafat formally renounced terrorism and America responded by opening a dialogue with the PLO in Tunis.

Washington is reviewing these new allegations — against a backdrop of skepticism toward old allegations. Found to fall short of U.S. standards of the definition of terrorism and of due process, these earlier claims were attributed to policy-driven intelligence analysis. The Likud government is intent on breaking the U.S.-PLO connection in order to stay in office and to spoil any diplomatic campaign that might cost Israel its territorial ambitions on the West Bank. Israel's Labor defense minister, it is observed, has stated that mainstream PLO groups in Lebanon have in fact quieted down.

I confess to my own suspicions of the Likud government's style and goals. Yet it is disingenuous to use such reservations to evade the question of PLO terrorism. Without getting to a level of detail where an outsider has no license, I am prepared to believe that the PLO does something less than the Israeli government alleges but something more than Washington now acknowledges.

The State Department is customarily to be found in a studied posture looking into Israeli contentions and calling for higher standards of definition and evidence. It has its valuable reasons: to hold Palestinian terrorism and Israeli reactions to it within bounds sufficient to keep alive its battered effort to nudge the two camps into negotiation.

But unquestionably this attitude nourishes among some Israelis a conviction that American intelligence judgments are themselves policy-driven, framed to justify a U.S.-PLO dialogue. When the United States opened the dialogue, it told Israel that no American administration could sustain it "if terrorism continues by the PLO or any of its factions."

It is not enough to point out, as many do, that Palestinians have a full sense of being victims of Israeli terrorism themselves. This is the way of the moral shrug. It neglects the crucial distinction between Palestinians who set out to throw bombs at buses and Israelis who set out to keep order in the streets. If we cannot make this distinction, there is no point in complaining about terrorism anywhere.

Better for the United States to speak repeatedly and clearly to the PLO, lest the parts of the Palestinian constituency and psyche that condone "armed struggle" be encouraged by seeming American indifference, and lest Israelis decide that Americans are giving bomb throwers a quiet wink.

Official assertions that this is precisely what the United States is doing in the private dialogue have to be set against the more guarded statements that officials make in public. American diplomats had said they would insist that Mr. Arafat condemn acts of PLO terrorism and discipline those responsible; their failure to make him deliver hurts American credibility. Official intimations of understanding for the difficulties that Mr. Arafat is said to face in bringing hotheads to heel don't help much either.

The argument is still running over whether "armed struggle" is essential, strategic and irreducible for the PLO, or tactical, passing and negotiable. Perhaps the best that can be said at this point is that, regardless of what any one of us believes or expects, the evidence for conclusive objective judgment is not in.

Still, no one should ever have thought that its dialogue with the PLO gave Washington the leverage to wean the PLO easily or quickly from terrorism. The Israelis are right to demand performance, but they are wrong to demand it all at once. It cannot be forgotten that, by their own traditional methods of counterterrorism and limited diplomacy, they have utterly failed to banish this scourge.

The Washington Post.

Spare and Rename the 'Collaborators'

By Robert B. Goldmann

PARIS — More than 100 Palestinian "collaborators" with the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories have been assassinated by fellow Palestinians — some 20 percent of total fatalities since the intifada began almost two years ago. A recent victim was the deputy mayor of the city of Kalkilia.

This wave of murders of Palestinians by Palestinians is a manifestation of a fundamental obstacle in the way of realistic negotiations over the West Bank and Gaza. The problem has been obscured under the pressure of events. Use of the term "collaborator" without quotation marks doesn't help.

"Collaborator" became a common and commonly understood term in World War II. It designated local officials in occupied Europe who cooperated with the SS, the Gestapo or other Nazi authorities. It assumed its infamous meaning because of the unprecedented horrors that the Nazis were responsible for.

Because the Nazis were a special, even uniquely savage enemy, the allies decided that the only way to end that conflict was to insist on unconditional surrender.

In the case of Israel and the Palestinians, the aim is not surrender by either side but coexistence and mutual acceptance. How can one square these goals, to which Israel subscribes and which Yasser Arafat, albeit reluctantly, has agreed to, with the killing of West Bank and Gaza residents who try to live with Israel?

Any occupation is a burden and bound to generate resentment and resistance, but Israel is not the Nazis. One does not see a flow of refugees from into neighboring Arab countries, or the horrid practices that made Nazism the special and in many ways unprecedented evil that it was. Yet listening to or reading the Arab media, one might think so. Palestinian organs consistently refer to Israel as "fascist" and compare Israeli authorities to the Gestapo and the SS.

Against this background, one can understand why the concept of the collaborator has become a staple of Palestinian rhetoric, and the intense hate that the term suggests has led not merely to killing people who were judged to be too friendly to Israel, but to their physical dismemberment and other cruel after-death treatment by intifada elements.

These practices, and the attitude and policy that they express, are in stark contrast to the approach the late Anwar Sadat and his successor Hosni Mubarak have chosen in their posture toward Isreal. And the difference has something to say to peacemakers or would-be mediators.

There was no love lost between Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin, nor is there in relations between President Mubarak and Israeli governments past or present. But there is acceptance, coexistence and the minimum required for peace, albeit a cool peace.

This minimum is also needed for progress in efforts to move toward elections and subsequent stages of Palestinian self-rule in the territories. No one asks Mr. Arafat to travel to Jerusalem and appear before the Knesset, in the bold Sadat manner. And there is some evidence that he has spoken out against intra-Palestinian violence. But still, the killings of "collaborators" continue.

That means one of two things: Either Mr. Arafat's opposition to them is not persuasive, or the PLO does not have the authority and control that it claims to have over the people in the territories.

Recent reports indicate that some of the killing is the result of a struggle between PLO politicians and young local leaders of the intifada. Whatever the motivation, the stated rationale on all sides is that the victims are "collaborators." And a consensus that it is a crime to want to coexist with Israel does nothing to give confidence to the average Israeli, whose support is essential to any Israeli government that seeks to negotiate binding agreements with the Palestinians.

To help the peace process forward, and to demonstrate its authority in the occupied territories, the PLO should curb the killing of the "collaborators" — and stop applying "Nazi" and similar hate-mongering terms to the nation its leader claims to recognize.

The writer is director of the Paris bureau of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Herr Krenz Applauded Beijing

By William Pfaff

BERLIN — The revolution, or what would become the revolution in East Germany, is in a dangerously romantic phase. No succeeding stage of realism is in sight — one in which leaders would bargain for real change. No such leaders are to be seen.

The ruling party has named Egon Krenz head of state in place of Erich Honecker, but that changes nothing fundamental. Mr. Krenz offers paper concessions — "dialogue," real news on television (which East Germans get anyway from West Germany), passports without exit visas. Party policy by all appearances remains the same: to outmaneuver, outwait or crush the opposition, and continue to rule.

Mr. Krenz refuses to allow an organized and legal opposition. He would appear to think that the small parties now in nominal coalition with the Communists in the so-called National Front government could be reanimated to serve as a puppet opposition. There is little risk to him that they might take it into their heads to act as a real opposition, as their counterparts in Poland did when they voted against the Communists and for a Solidarity-led coalition government. There is no Solidarity movement for the East German parties to ally themselves with.

Mr. Krenz wants the public off the streets and into state-organized "dialogues" in town and village halls across the country. This would drain momentum from the opposition and give the party the upper hand again. Free elections and multiparty government are nowhere in sight. The Communist leadership wishes to divide and contain the opposition, yielding non-essential concessions.

The protesters know what they want: free elections. Their mass demonstrations — in Leipzig, Berlin and other big cities, and recently even in the conservative north, on the Baltic, which in the past was politically quiescent — are without leaders. This is cause for pride in the opposition movement, which has developed in recent years in an atmosphere much resembling that of the Green parties and anti-nuclear movements of Western Europe and Scandanavia.

It is important to note this difference between the East German reform movement and the movements which have succeeded in Poland and Hungary. Poland's, for example, is predominantly Catholic or social-Catholic, nationalist and uncompromisingly anti-Communist. In East Germany the churches have provided "free space" for the opposition to develop and express itself, but East German Protestantism is pacifist, not nationalist, and is greatly influenced by social and environmental concerns and the practice of civil disobedience in the West.

The East German opposition movement is spontaneous. People meet evenings in the churches. After a brief religious service, they have their say on issues and the situation, and then the assembly moves to the streets, calling to bystanders to join the march, chanting reform demands and defiance of the authorities. The main purpose of the marches is to show the strength of the opposition. The government currently contents itself with directing traffic, after the violent efforts it earlier made to break up demonstrations.

The Soviet ambassador to the German Democratic Republic dined with Westerners in West Berlin last Monday night, while the marches were on, declining to be drawn to comment. But Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, was telling the Soviet legislature that reform in the Warsaw Pact nations is "historic, qualitative," arising "because people want it."

Other Soviet spokesmen are saying that the time has come for "the party-state and state-party system" to end. Moscow wants "a peaceful transition" but also "a relationship of trust" with the Warsaw Pact capitals. It wants an "orderly, predictable, friendly relationship" with its neighbors. Given that, it can contemplate radical changes in existing European security and political arrangements.

Reasonable enough. But events in East Germany are neither orderly nor predictable today, and what the democracy movement there most closely resembles is the democracy movement in China last spring. There is the same spontaneity and lack of structure and focus. There is the same lack of program for what to do next.

The resemblance is disquieting. Mr. Krenz is the man who said last spring that China's authorities were to be congratulated for so efficiently terminating the Tiananmen Square affair. There is nothing to make one think he has since undergone a conversion in political outlook.

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Candidate Zola

PARIS — For the fauteuil in the Academy left vacant by the death of Emile Augier there are many candidates. M. André Theuriet, who obtained a good number of votes at the last election, will try again, and the names of MM. Emile Zola, Francisque Sarcey, Eugène Manuel, Emile Bergerat and Henri Becque are also mentioned as those of the candidates among whom the Academy's choice will be made. M. Zola has stated that he will have no objection to making the round of visits which is required from every would-be Academician.

1914: War Despatches

PARIS — The German and Austrian troops in Poland have had to withdraw before fresh Russian forces advancing from Ivangorod, Warsaw and Novo Georgierosk, after having repulsed all former Russian attacks. • The Portuguese Legation in London has so far no confirmation of the announcement that Germans have invaded Angola. • Italy still remains neutral, but it must be admitted that her situation becomes more delicate every day and that the general anxiety increases. • Early this morning [Oct. 29] at Knocke a series of flashlight signals were seen, as if some message were being sent to a vessel over the water. Soon afterwards heavy firing was heard at sea, and it continued off and on all day.

1939: Finns' Final Reply

LONDON — The Finnish delegation is expected to leave for Moscow on Tuesday [Oct. 31] with counter-proposals to Soviet Russia's demands which neutral observers call "the last word of Finland." Josef Stalin's reported statement that Russia does not intend to mix in Scandinavian affairs or to infringe upon Finnish independence was received with satisfaction, but nothing is being left to chance and Finland is taking measures to meet any eventuality.

Data Focus

Bogotá Focuses on Capturing 2 Drug Lords, Dead or Alive

By Michael Getler
and Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

BOGOTA — The Colombian government's war against drug trafficking has increasingly focused on capturing or killing two men — Pablo Escobar and Gonzálo Rodríguez Gacha, the two most violent of the Medellín drug lords.

With a public-opinion poll showing support waning for the government's hard-line stand, and with some prominent politicians calling for negotiations with the drug traffickers, it has become more urgent for the government to show significant results from the two-month-old declaration of "total war" by President Virgilio Barco Vargas.

That effort is now centered almost exclusively on Mr. Escobar and Mr. Rodríguez Gacha, as indicated by the government's decision to increase its reward from $250,000 to $625,000 for information leading to the capture of either man. No price has been put on the head of any other accused trafficker.

Mr. Escobar, 39, made his reputation as an "enforcer" for the Medellín drug ring and now is considered a first-among-equals by the group's leaders. He has bestowed gifts on poor Medellín neighborhoods, was once chosen by voters as an congressional alternate and is believed behind many of the most notorious slayings.

Mr. Rodríguez Gacha, 42, is suspected of being behind the assassination Aug. 18 of Senator Luis Carlos Galan, a popular politician who was considered likely to be elected Colombia's next president in May. Mr. Rodríguez Gacha is known as "El Mexicano" because of his infatuation with Mexican culture, and rose to prominence in the violent world of emerald dealing before branching into drugs.

Both men maintain private armies of trained killers and have been linked to rightist death-squad killings of leftist activists.

Eliminating them would remove the two men believed responsible for a large share of the assassinations, kidnapings and bombings that have sown fear throughout Colombian cities and would help to restore the government's credibility.

Since 1980, about 350 judicial employees, including 50 judges, have been killed in drug-related violence. About 45 employees of news organization have been murdered, eight since the government's war against the cocaine barons began.

Thousands have died from political violence in the past decade, including police officers, local officials, and more than 500 members of a leftist party, the Patriotic Union, that has been trying to organize in the countryside.

At first, the Colombian public overwhelmingly backed the president's crackdown, which was announced hours after the assassination of Senator Galan.

The government made quick strides against the traffickers, seizing expensive homes, ranches, airfields, cocaine-processing labs and large amounts of cash and drugs. Authorities conducted raids throughout the country and made thousands of arrests.

But only hundreds remain in custody, and they include none of the dozen or so kingpins who run the two global rings based in Medellín and Cali that control about 80 percent of the cocaine that enters the United States.

In the past several weeks, as the number of more readily accessible targets has been depleted, the focus of the government's efforts has shifted away from what has been criticized as a "body-count" strategy of seizing assets, toward an all-out effort to capture Mr. Escobar and Mr. Rodríguez Gacha.

What impact the removal of those two drug lords would have on the $4 billion annual Colombian share of the international drug trade is debatable. Many experts believe there are many others who can take over in Medellín. Also, the equally large Cali ring would still have to be dealt with. This is a lower-profile organization that also uses threats and murder but avoids the dramatic violence of the Medellín group.

But the benefits within Colombia, in popular and political terms, of a reduction in the kind of violence associated with the current leaders of the Medellín ring are not disputed.

The public-opinion poll, released Friday, is the first concrete indication that the drug traffickers' campaign of terror bombings combined with repeated calls for negotiation has begun to affect the way the president's drug war is viewed by many Colombians.

There have been more than 200 violent attacks since the traffickers began their retaliation against Mr. Barco's crackdown, according to government figures, most of them bombings. The attacks have resulted in at least 30 deaths and more than 100 injuries.

The poll, conducted by the National Polling Center for the Bogotá newspaper El Tiempo and the Caracol national radio network, showed that 61 percent of Colombians support dialogue as the way to resolve the problem of drug trafficking, with only 30 percent in favor of taking "a strong hand."

This marks a clear decline in the strong national support for Mr. Barco's hard-line approach. In the immediate aftermath of the Galan assassination polls showed large majorities of Colombians in favor of tough measures.

This past week, following release in the press of the latest of a series of letters from the traffickers asking for dialogue, the heads of both chambers of the Colombian Congress said they would participate in negotiations under some circumstances. Several other prominent political figures, notably the Medellín mayor, Juan Gomez, have been saying for some time that the solution lies through negotiation.

Those who support Mr. Barco's tough stand, including El Espectador's editor, Fernando Cano, fear that the drug lords have gained ground on public opinion these last several weeks because Mr. Barco has inexplicably remained silent in the face of the calls for dialogue.

Mr. Barco did reject the traffickers' latest proposal for talks. But the rejection came in a communiqué issued in the name of the National Security Council, dealing mainly with a recent Supreme Court decision on the extradition issue.

No one doubts Mr. Barco's commitment to the drug war or his resolve to reject any compromise or dialogue with the traffickers. But if he continues to lose support between now and next May's election and shows no new results, such as the capture of Mr. Escobar and Mr. Rodríguez Gacha, it will be even more difficult for his successor to carry on a hard line.

Mr. Barco's campaign ultimately will depend on whether the military and police forces can be sufficiently cleansed of paid informers or bribed officials to carry out major operations as sensitive as the capture of the two Medellín kingpins.

Geneneral Miguel Maza, head of the umbrella security and investigative agency known as the DAS, and acknowledged as the most effective law-enforcement official in the fight against the traffickers, has bragged on several occasions that the police and the military came close to capturing Mr. Escobar, outside Medellín, and Mr. Rodríguez Gacha, near the town of Pacho, missing them by minutes.

Experts here who asked not to be identified said they believed that Mr. Escobar and Mr. Rodríguez Gacha would resist to the end and not be taken alive. Even if they were captured, the sources said, there are forces here that would probably prefer that the well-connected ring leaders not live long enough to take the witness stand in the United States if they were extradited.

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Lou Dematteis/Reuters
President George Bush greeting a Nicaraguan opposition candidate, Violetta Chamorro, at the Western Hemisphere conference.

A Risky Bid to Undermine the Contras

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's announcement that Managua will suspend the unilateral cease-fire against the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels appears to be a calculated move designed to rivet international attention on Nicaragua's "quiet war" and jumpstart the stalled process of dismantling the contras.

Mr. Ortega has a history of taking the diplomatic offensive in international forums, a strategy that has generally worked in his favor. But his decision to suspend the cease-fire is one of the riskiest he has made.

It raises the specter of renewed U.S. military aid for the rebels, known as contras, and casts doubt on the Nicaraguan electoral process, whose success is critical if Nicaragua is to revive its collapsed economy.

After nine months in which the Bush administration has succeeded in quietly dislodging Central America from the top of the U.S. foreign policy agenda, Mr. Ortega in a single stroke attempted to force both the White House and his regional neighbors to focus on the simmering war with the contras.

According to people familiar with his thinking, Mr. Ortega's gambit grew from frustration that while Nicaragua has made significant steps toward organizing a fair election next February, the rebels appear no closer to being dismantled than they were two years ago when the Central American peace process started.

In a press conference Saturday morning, he appeared genuinely angry with the rebel attacks that he said have left 736 dead, 1,153 injured and 1,481 kidnapped or missing since the Sandinistas declared the unilateral cease-fire in March 1988. U.S. officials say these figures are inflated, but the numbers nonetheless seem to confirm the estimate of diplomats that the war continues at 30 to 40 percent of its peak level in 1986 and 1987.

Taking note of the reaction of alarm and outrage among Latin

NEWS ANALYSIS

leaders gathered in San Jose, Mr. Ortega, his voice rising in anger, declared: "I don't find this same worry or alarm about the massacre of 19 Nicaraguans. I don't find a condemnation of that crime or a call that they observe the deadline for demobilization."

Mr. Ortega's announcement also seemed designed for domestic political consumption. He pointed out in the press conference that the opposition coalition that is challenging the Sandinistas has adopted the U.S. view that the contras should remain intact for the time being. In so doing, he attempted to portray the opposition as the party of war and aggression.

The five Central American presidents agreed in August on the voluntary demobilization and resettlement of the contras by Dec. 5. But it has become obvious that rather than demobilizing, the rebels are intensifying their fight and show no interest in laying down their arms as long as the Sandinistas remain in power.

Mr. Ortega's move forces the other Central American presidents to recognize this reality — specifically, that the peace process will be stymied until the contras are dealt with once and for all. Seeming to aim his remarks at the other regional presidents, Mr. Ortega called for "new international pressure" to prompt the rebels to disarm.

For the time being, the rebels seem to enjoy at least the tacit backing of the Bush administration, which has said it wants to keep them in the field at least through the Nicaraguan elections on Feb. 25 to guarantee the fairness of the elections.

Most of the estimated 12,000 rebels remain in bases in Honduras near the Nicaraguan border, where they are fed, clothed, housed and supplied with nonlethal equipment by the United States.

But diplomatic sources say, and contra commanders confirm, that the rebels have steadily increased their numbers and operations inside Nicaragua since August. Short on ammunition and vastly outnumbered by the 70,000-strong Nicaraguan Army, their fight is confined to guerrilla tactics: harassing, ambushing, skirmishing.

Earlier this month, it became clear that even international pressure in the form of a joint United Nations-Organization of American States commission would not dislodge the rebels anytime soon.

When a commission official bluntly told the rebels two weeks ago that they should give up their fight and go home peaceably, the commission was immediately criticized by the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, and by the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar stressed that the demobilization was to be voluntary under the terms of a regional agreement.

The Bush administration, under pressure from conservatives not to abandon the rebels, has not been sure what to do about them in the long term. The administration has said only that the course of policy depends on progress toward democracy in Nicaragua. Privately, U.S. officials acknowledge that the contras, largely a group of peasant farmers turned into fighting men with U.S. aid, pose a problem down the road.

Computer 'Virus' in Japan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A "virus" has disrupted computer functions at seismological and ocean research institutes of the University of Tokyo, a university official said Sunday. The "virus," a rogue program that reproduces itself and spreads throughout computer networks, destroyed information in personal computers of researchers but did not affect major systems.

ORTEGA: *Conditions for Truce*

(Continued from page 1)

George J. Mitchell of Maine, said that Mr. Ortega's threat to call off the cease-fire was "a very unwise move, particularly the timing of it."

Mr. Mitchell, interviewed by NBC television, said "we intend to honor" the agreement the Democratic-led Congress struck with the administration last spring to provide humanitarian assistance through the Feb. 25 elections in Nicaragua.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, also interviewed by NBC television, said he would present a resolution to the Senate on Tuesday condemning Mr. Ortega.

"I assume some of Ortega's apologists in Congress are going to give us a hard time," Mr. Dole said Sunday.

Mr. Ortega, speaking Sunday in the Pacific port city of San Juan del Sur, said that Nicaragua would not need to end the cease-fire if the contras are demobilized by Dec. 5.

"The important thing is that we managed to put the topic of contra demobilization on the discussion agenda in Latin America and the United States," he said.

Meanwhile, there was pessimism and apprehension in Managua as Nicaraguans and foreign officials learned that Sandinista leaders might end their 19-month-old cease-fire with the contras.

People braced on Saturday for a return to the civil war that most thought was finally behind them, with the hope of national elections in February.

"We're stunned, frankly," said one foreign official assigned here to oversee the elections. "We thought it was a heightened negotiating ploy, a pressure tactic. And we think it is potentially a very serious threat to the electoral process."

In Managua, opposition leaders denounced the government's discussion of the cease-fire as an attempt to subvert the electoral process and divert attention from what they asserted was the Sandinista Front's slipping popularity as the elections approach. *(AP, Reuters, NYT)*

5 Die as Wooden Bridge Collapses in Arkansas

United Press International

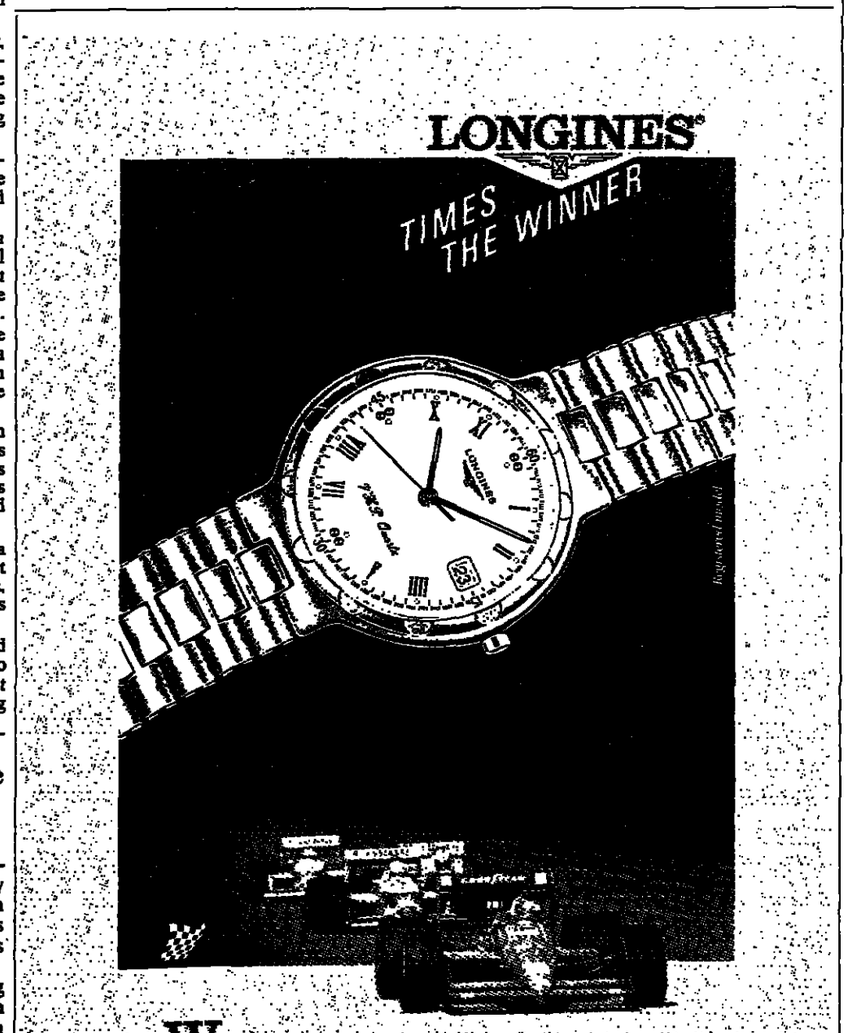
HEBER SPRINGS, Arkansas — A wooden bridge being rocked by youths flipped and collapsed into a river, killing at least five persons and injuring more than 20 tourists and fishermen, authorities said.

They quoted witnesses as saying that up to 50 people, most of them with a youth group from a church convention, were on the Winkley Bridge over the Little Red River on Saturday when several got the structure moving back and forth, a steel cable snapped and the structure collapsed.

3 Killed in Yugoslav Pileup

Reuters

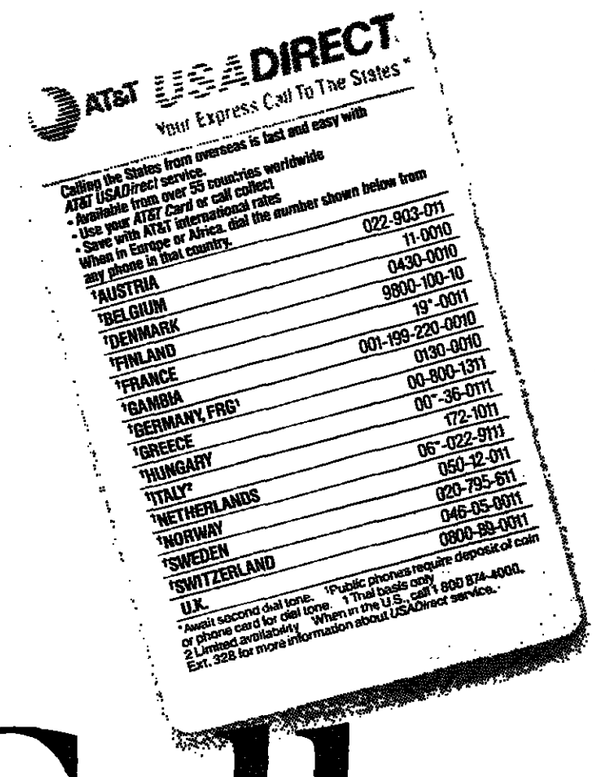
BELGRADE — Three persons were killed and at least 50 were injured in a 125-car crash in dense fog on a highway 300 kilometers (180 miles) west of Belgrade on Saturday.



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East Germans Rally, Railing at Officials

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Thousands of disgruntled East Germans peppered top-ranking Communist authorities Sunday with criticisms of police abuses, special privileges for Communist Party members and the lack of political freedom at mass public meetings in three cities called as part of the government's new campaign for dialogue with the population.

In a gathering in East Berlin for which many participants said they had been "waiting for 40 years," about 20,000 people crowded in front of the red-brick city hall for a spirited discussion with a group of government, party, academic and cultural leaders headed by Günter Schabowski, a member of the Politburo.

Several officials, notably Police Chief Friedhelm Rausch, apologized for mistakes of the past and listened stony-faced to cries of "Resign!"

The crowd observed a moment of silence for people killed trying to flee the country across the Berlin Wall and the heavily fortified inner-German border.

The panel of authorities stood in a row on the steps of the city hall, and for more than four hours answered questions posed by citizens who spoke at microphones scattered in the audience.

A veterinarian declared that the state security police had destroyed hundreds of thousands of people by forcing them out of their jobs or blocking their advancement at work on suspicion of disloyalty, and was greeted by strong applause when she added, "It is difficult to understand what courage it takes to withstand blackmail, to be called an enemy of the state."

The audience laughed in derision when Mr. Schabowski assured the woman that her complaint would be "forwarded to the proper addresses."

Some of Mr. Schabowski's other statements were well-received, however, and the crowd included supporters of the government as well as critics.

Mr. Schabowski, who is the top-ranking Communist official responsible for East Berlin, drew applause when he said that protest marches would be permitted in the future if proper arrangements were made.

A railway employee drew scattered applause when he called for keeping the Berlin Wall, saying that it was needed to prevent West German neo-Nazis from entering the country. He added that the wall should have "holes" in it, to allow East Germans to travel more freely.

Thousands attended similar meetings in the southern cities of Leipzig and Karl-Marx-Stadt, and in East Berlin at the Congress Hall convention center near city hall.

The government has set up such meetings to persuade its skeptical citizens that it genuinely cares about popular opinion during a wave of nightly, nationwide demonstrations by supporters of democratic change. The protests mark the most severe unrest that East Germany has seen since Soviet tanks crushed a workers' uprising in 1953.

The disturbances helped trigger the ouster of the nation's veteran, hard-line leader, Erich Honecker, on Oct. 18. His successor, Egon Krenz, announced on the night he took office that he wanted a national dialogue on the nation's problems, with the only condition being that the socialist system be preserved.



Elke Brahe-Hoffmann/The Associated Press

Günter Schabowski of the Politburo defending his role as a Communist politician at Sunday's rally outside the East Berlin town hall.

Soviet Official Says Budapest Is Free to Quit Warsaw Pact

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Kremlin would not object if Hungary chose to leave the Warsaw Pact or if East Germany chose to reunite with West Germany, a senior Soviet official suggested Sunday.

A senior Bush administration official expressed surprise at the comments, which were voiced by a Soviet Communist Party spokesman, Nikolai Shishlin. Previously, Soviet and Hungarian officials have stressed that Hungary would remain in the Kremlin-led Warsaw Pact military alliance.

Mr. Shishlin's statements followed a declaration by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev last week that the Soviet Union had no moral right to interfere with changes under way in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev also declared a willingness to dissolve the Warsaw Pact if the West disbanded the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a step that the Bush administration has rejected as an effort to cut U.S. influence in Europe.

Mr. Shishlin, interviewed on U.S. television, was asked whether Hungary was free to leave the Warsaw Pact.

"Surely," he replied. "But you know that Hungarian officials declared that they are ready to be in the Warsaw Pact, until now."

In 1956, a declaration by the Hungarian leader, Imre Nagy, that Budapest would leave the alliance prompted Soviet military intervention. In recent months, new change-minded leaders in Hungary and Poland have declared their intention to remain in the seven-nation, Soviet-led pact.

Mr. Shishlin also appeared to leave the door open to reunification of West and East Germany. Washington and Bonn historically have favored unification, but the East German and Soviet governments have not.

In light of the turmoil in East Germany, Mr. Shishlin said: "Nobody can predict what will happen. And I am sure that this situation should be changed and it will be changed."

Asked how it would be changed, he replied, "By the right of choice."

"Everything depends on the Germans," he said. "But it is necessary to understand our interests not to destabilize the situation in Europe."

Mr. Shishlin did not respond directly when asked whether it would be possible to remove the Berlin Wall, erected in 1961 to prevent the flight of refugees to the West.

"I hope that everything will be changed," he replied. "You are seeing these events in East Germany. We do understand the meaning of these events."

Assistant Secretary of State Raymond G. Seitz, speaking on the same television program, called Mr. Shishlin's remarks on the Hungarian commitment to the Warsaw Pact "rather surprising."

"He seemed to suggest that there was choice involved," Mr. Seitz said. "That would be welcome news, if it is correct. But that is not what the Soviet government has been saying."

Although Hungarian leaders have been careful to declare their intent to remain in the Warsaw Pact, Mr. Seitz said, "one can expect that there is a wish on the part of the Hungarian government, at some stage, to redefine its relationship to the pact" and seek closer ties with the West.

France Is Being Possessed by the Occult

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French have long thought of themselves as rationalists deeply imbued with the spirit of the 17th-century philosopher René Descartes, who exalted the mind and vowed never to accept any idea unless he had first subjected it to rigorously critical analysis.

But the Cartesian ideal is taking a buffeting as, according to sociologists, the French turn their backs on traditional religion, rationalist ideologies such as Marxism, and belief in scientific progress.

In the past few days, the rise of the occult and the irrational has been the cover story on two of the country's national news magazines.

According to a poll carried out to accompany the article in L'Express, a sizeable proportion of the population believes in paranormal phenomena of one kind or another, including astrology, fortune-telling, witchcraft, sorcery and telepathy.

Education has nothing to do with it. French schools still teach in the Cartesian tradition, with heavy emphasis on math, geometry, logic and science. But the poll of more than 1,500 people indicated that those with a higher scientific qualification were more likely to believe in the paranormal than those with basic primary schooling — 46 percent compared with 41 percent.

And belief in the paranormal and astrology is highest among young people aged 18 to 24, the poll indicated.

According to the magazine L'Evénement de Jeudi, the fascination with the occult is most widespread among students, senior management, professors and especially school teachers. The most skeptical, it said, were agricultural workers, technicians and skilled workers. The Greens, members of the fast-growing environmental movement are, for some reason, along with the far-right National Front, most likely to believe in the paranormal, the magazine said.

While France has fewer than 36,000 Roman Catholic clergy, there are more than 40,000 professional astrologers who declare their income to tax authorities — which says nothing of the undoubtedly far greater number of moonstruck stargazers, faith healers, mediums, necromancers and fortune tellers of every imaginable stripe who choose not to declare their income.

It might come as no surprise to some of the whackier regions of the U.S. West Coast or the zanier elements in the Soviet Union, which is in the grip of hysteria about visiting spacemen, but the reality is that France appears to be taking its cue from Nostradamus rather than Descartes these days.

Large and established companies turn to graphologists, birth-date interpreters and astrologers before hiring job candidates. A leading computer company only hires people after a tarot card reading. A big insurance group uses a swinging pendulum to judge whether a candidate is trustworthy.

Stores selling the paraphernalia of the occult, from ouija boards to tarot cards, have sprung up even in some of the poshest shopping malls. Sorcerers advertise in newspapers promising to recover a lost love or find a new one. One firm of occult practitioners, called Divinitel, claims annual revenues of five million francs ($31 million) for services that include removing spells and bringing back lost romance.

Books about the occult are among the best of best-sellers. "The Predictions of Nostradamus" alone has sold more than 1.3 million copies. More than 300 publishers specialize in books on the occult, and there are hundreds of specialist stores to sell the books. Magazines specializing in horoscopes, fortune telling and the occult sell a total of more than 300,000 copies.

The French do not even have to leave home to get their fortunes told. Minitel, the state-owned videotex system that serves millions of homes, offers horoscopes, tarot-card readings, astrological predictions and the like, provided by private message services that operate on the system. Astrology accounts for an estimated 15 percent of the service's income. Television and radio broadcasts also are cluttered with programs about horoscopes and astrology.

Magic gewgaws find a ready market. A well-known actress, Danielle Gilbert, was briefly jailed recently for promoting the sale of 450,000 purportedly magic "Egyptian" rings. The rings were manufactured in France at a cost of 3.5 francs each and sold for 189 francs on the strength of their promise to bring happiness.

Quack medicine flourishes, along with the sale of costly "magnetic" and "galvanic" machines that claim to ward off aches and pains, remove excess poundage, restore sagging flesh and guarantee untroubled sleep.

"Instinctotherapy," which followers claim can cure everything from toothaches to AIDS, has a lively following despite the arrest of its leading guru, Guy-Claude Burger, a former musician, on a charge of illegally practicing medicine. Instinctotherapy consists of eating as much as you like of whatever it is you fancy — providing it is uncooked.

An author named Rika Zaraï has become both rich and a media star with her claims to restore faded sex lives and to cure AIDS and just about everything else with special diets and combinations of herbs. Miss Zaraï has sold 2.8 million copies of a book called "My Natural Medicine."

Senators Clash On Tax Measure

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Senate leaders stepped up their partisan fighting over the capital gains tax Sunday in a dispute that has stalled action on aid for Poland and Hungary.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, denied that his party was "holding up any aid" by trying to attach a reduction in the capital gains tax to hundreds of millions of dollars in assistance to Poland and Hungary.

He said the Republicans chose that tactic only after the Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell, of Maine, blocked a straight yes-or-no vote on the capital gains issue.

PROTEST: *70,000 Cheer ANC*

(Continued from page 1)

be legally quoted in South Africa.

Condemning the "criminal ideology of white supremacy," Mr. Tambo's message said that if President Frederik W. de Klerk attempted to perpetuate minority rule, he would "disappear forever in the dim mists of history."

Mr. Tambo also pledged that the ANC, while seeking a peaceful settlement to South Africa's racial conflict, "will continue to intensify the struggle in whatever form is demanded until freedom has been achieved."

In a keynote speech whose outlines were jointly drafted by exiled leaders of the ANC, the released prisoners and leaders of the Mass Democratic Movement, Mr. Sisulu addressed himself to Mr. de Klerk's declarations that he is willing to negotiate power sharing with any organization that commits itself to a peaceful solution in South Africa.

He said that even as late as 1961, Mr. Mandela, who was operating underground at the time, wrote to Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd and urged him to call a national convention for negotiations.

"Our pleas fell on deaf ears," Mr. Sisulu said. And, the black leader insisted, until the government releases all political prisoners, lifts restrictions on political groups, ends the state of emergency and removes troops from black townships, "there can be no question of us unilaterally abandoning the armed struggle."

AID: *Collision Nears in Washington*

(Continued from page 1)

to wipe Europe's slate clean of the tensions left from World War II and was prepared to give considerable financial aid to these countries.

But, he added, although the United States has made a promising start, it must contribute much more if Eastern Europe's problems are to be solved.

That means not only more money than Mr. Bush so far has been willing to spend, Mr. Teltschik stressed, but also the kind of leadership and moral suasion that will induce other wealthy West European nations, like Britain, France and the Netherlands, to devote more money and expertise to the battered Polish and Hungarian economies.

On the same day that Mr. Teltschik spoke, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, told an East-West security conference in Frankfurt: "History will judge us by whether we have taken the opportunities which emerge from these reforms for the whole of Europe."

The U.S. representative at the meeting, Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher, outwardly seemed to agree with Mr. Genscher, adding his own expression of Washington's hopes that "the bold programs in Hungary and Poland will succeed."

But to the dismay of many Europeans, he stressed that until there was greater evidence of this success, NATO should keep its security controls on exports of technology to East bloc countries, and the West should avoid a reckless round of lending or subsidized investments there.

Among nongovernmental experts on Eastern Europe, the administration's cautious approach generally gets reviews that one described as "two cheers for George Bush."

Interviews with academics, former diplomats and policymakers spanning the traditional political spectrum reveal a surprising consensus that the president's basic posture toward the region is correct. But nearly every specialist interviewed suggested spending more than Mr. Bush has proposed and taking a more activist and creative diplomatic approach.

"We've started in the right direction," said former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, "but we've not done nearly enough in terms of our willingness to commit money or to make other gestures that will show these countries how far we're willing to go in helping them."

Mr. Vance thinks that the administration should make much greater efforts to enlist the help of working and retired executives from U.S. private banks and other businesses to advise the Poles and Hungarians on practical ways to restructure their economies.

Kateb Yacine Is Dead, Noted Algerian Writer

Reuters

GRENOBLE, France — Kateb Yacine, 60, an Algerian novelist, poet and playwright, died of leukemia on Saturday, a hospital spokesman said.

"His death marks the disappearance of the man who made the most impact on our nation's culture," the Algerian state news agency APS announced.

Many of Mr. Kateb's works were inspired by Algeria's long and bloody struggle for independence from France. His first volume of poetry, "Soliloques," published in 1946, bitterly denounces colonial atrocities. The writer was jailed at 16 for protesting French rule. His first novel, "Nedjma," was published 10 years later.

Charles J. Pedersen, 85, Nobel Laureate

SALEM, New Jersey (AP) — Charles J. Pedersen, 85, a winner of the 1987 Nobel prize in chemistry for his discovery of molecules that enable scientists to create complex organic compounds, died Thursday after a long illness.

Mr. Pedersen was awarded the Nobel in October 1987, along with a California researcher, Donald J. Cram, and a French scientist, Jean-Marie Lehn, for work in the synthesis of crown ether molecules. Scientists have said crown ethers could lead to the development of radioactivity antidotes.

■ *Other deaths:*

Ernst Cleon Fraze, 76, the engineer who invented the pull-tab opener that is used on aluminum beer and soda cans, of a brain tumor Thursday in Dayton, Ohio.

Count Alberto Marone Cinzano, head of the international aperitif company, Thursday in a car crash in Spain.

SPAIN: *Majority Unlikely*

(Continued from page 1)

Hungary have been invited to tour polling stations, to see the workings of a Western democracy.

Seventy-one parties vied for the votes of those 29.6 million registered, but only four — Mr. Gonzalez's Socialist Party, the Popular Party, the Social and Democratic Center, and United Left — fielded candidates throughout the country.

The four ran candidates to elect 350 members to the lower house and 208 senators. A half-dozen smaller, regional parties were also expected to win seats.

In 1986 the Socialists won 44 percent of the vote, 184 seats, in the lower house, down from their landslide 48 percent, 202 seats, in 1982.

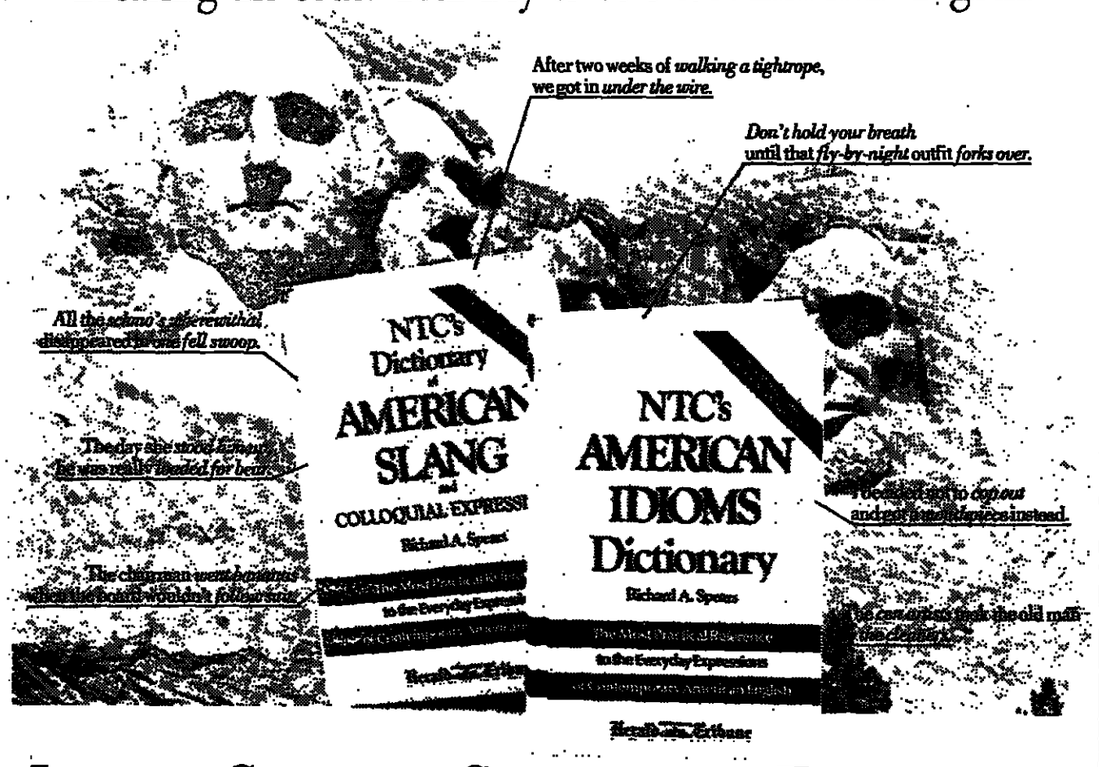
It is the success of Mr. Gonzalez's pro-business policies, ironically, that has fed discontent among poorer Spaniards. They argue that his version of socialism has benefited mainly the rich.

A measure of their disenchantment will be how many traditional Socialist voters desert to other parties.

Fears of desertions to the Communist-led United Left have prompted Mr. González to focus his attention during the closing days of the campaign on trying to win back wavering leftist voters.

"I ask Communist militants, when they think in bed about the future of Spain, whether they'd rather divide the leftist vote so that the right rules again or keep a stable majority to continue progressing," he asked in a speech this week.

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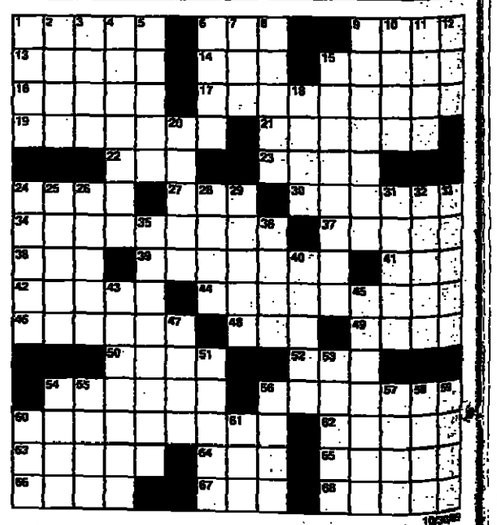
CITY/CODE/COUNTRY 30-10-89

ACROSS

1 Office messages
6 Feminine pronoun
9 Blockhead
13 Over
14 Doctors' org
15 High nest
16 Jury
17 Cuban farm product
19 Tangle
21 Purposeful trip
22 Speedy plane
23 Chair
24 Pulitzer Prize novelist 1958
27 Wallet cards: Abbr
30 Extinguishes a candle
34 Make appear more pleasant
37 Mortar between tiles
38 Sesame
39 Place to hang a ring
41 Mature, as wine
42 "—— smooth ——" Shak
44 Tree in a Eugene Field poem
46 Landlord's income
48 Sailor
49 Chemical suffixes
50 Greek letters
52 Dine
54 Oared galley
56 Ancient ascetics
60 Table accessory
62 Derogatory, in a sly way
63 Gaits
64 Suffix with fair or press
65 Brilliance
66 Bronte's Jane ——
67 Caustic
68 Abounds

DOWN

1 Contents of an atlas
2 Israel's Abba ——
3 Louvre's "—— Lisa"
4 Abroad
5 Vends
6 Door fastener
7 Rhea's cousin
8 Storms
9 City in Ill. or Ga.
10 Algerian port
11 The Swedish Nightingale
12 Golfer's gadget
15 Gordon Jenkins was one
18 Greek god of war
20 City on the Mohawk
24 "—— Is Born"
25 Assumed appearance
26 A king of Moab
28 June bugs
29 Port du —— (cheese)
31 Young horses
32 Musical composition
33 Stalks
35 Storytellers
36 Roman garment
40 Reveals
43 Repeat
45 Power
47 Ewe's offspring
51 Capital of South Korea
53 Item of ownership
54 Inter
55 Composer Stravinsky
56 Robert ——
57 Cairo's river
58 Netherlands cheese
59 Places
60 Jeanne d'Arc's title: Abbr.
61 Distorted



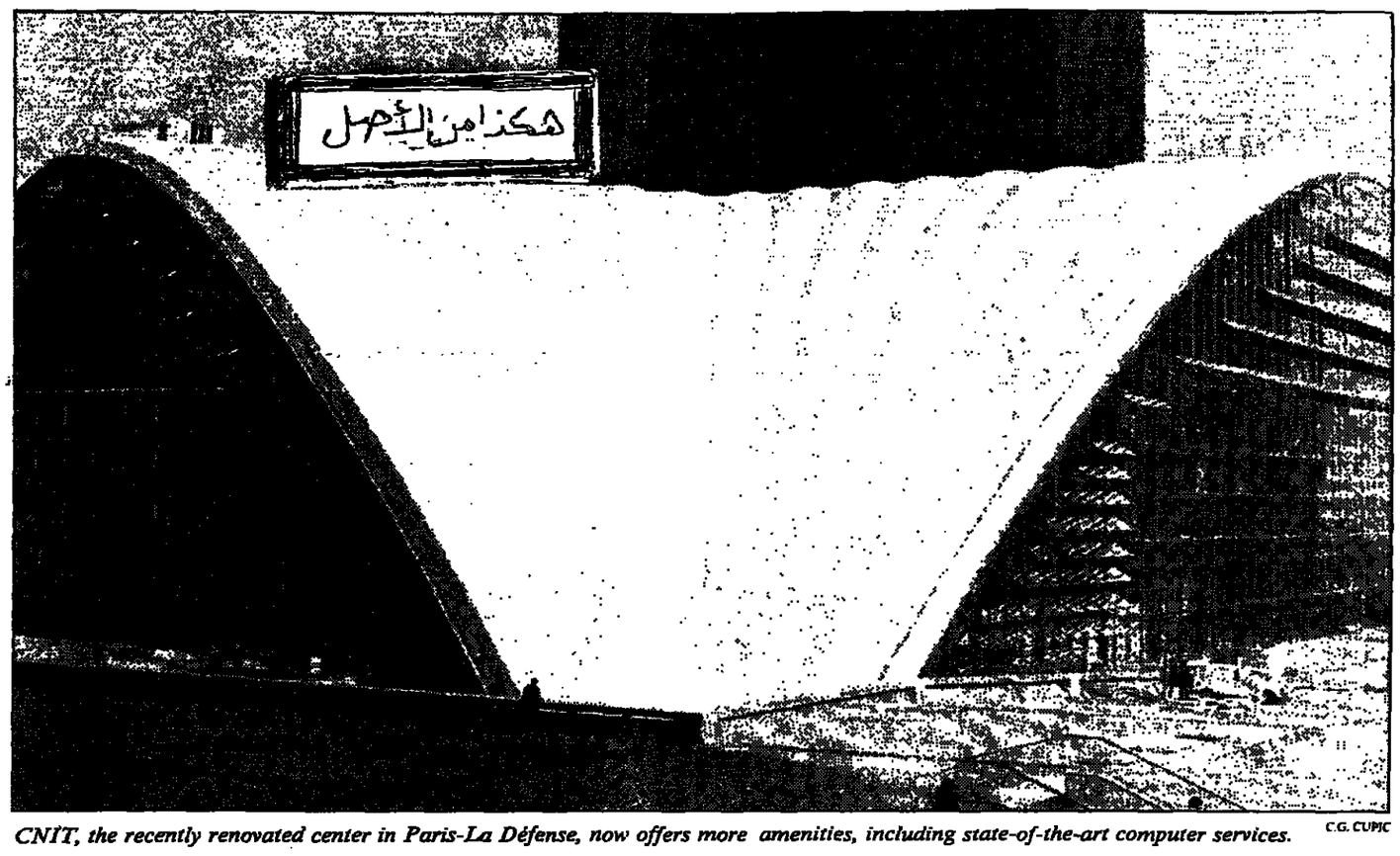
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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE



CNIT, the recently renovated center in Paris-La Défense, now offers more amenities, including state-of-the-art computer services. C.G. CUPIC

Ile-de-France Market on the Move, in and out of Paris

With the Grand Arch and the CNIT in La Défense — futuristic symbols of the new France — as well as Euro Disneyland-inspired investment and the expansion of five "new towns" in the suburbs, the Paris region is witnessing one of Europe's most frenetic business developments.

"London and Paris are the two great urban sites in Europe, and more and more businesses will be coming here as 1993 approaches," says Michel Dresch, secretary-general of the Paris-based Groupe Central des Villes Nouvelles. Gérard Aubert, president of Richard Ellis Paris, which is now celebrating its 20th year in the city, says: "Paris is the leading European capital."

And Jean-Claude Darmouni, president and director of COPROR, a Paris renovation and building sales and management company, says the past five years have been a boom period for renovated office space in central Paris and the near suburbs. "The 1992 forecast says this will continue," he says. "The market is very good in the center of the city and even better in the close suburbs, because the suburbs are better for those companies that receive merchandise by truck."

The Grand Arch, a 300,000-ton marble arch filled with office and meeting space five kilometers directly west of the Arch of Triumph, is the most visible symbol of Paris's new commercial development. Its La Défense setting is ultramodern, accessible, close to the preferred western suburbs and still cheaper than central Paris.

The 35-story Arch itself holds 50,000 square meters (538,195 square feet) of office space. Nearby is the International Exchange Center (known by its French acronym, CNIT), which reopened Sept. 26 with a completely renovated interior. It now has 200,000 square meters of convention space and communications and computer centers, as well as a hotel and other services. Soon, La Défense will have a total of 2,600 hotel rooms and 300 restaurants.

The five "new towns" in Ile-de-France — Marne-la-Vallée, Cergy-Pontoise, Evry, Melun Sénart and Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines — have also been enjoying commercial development at a spectacular rate, thanks in part to the French government's current decentralization policy. Jacques Chérèque, the government's minister in charge of overseeing regional development, says: "In the context of decentralization, we need the participation of everyone to determine the general interest."

The interest in suburban expansion clearly exists, partly because of rising prices. Mr. Dresch says rents per square meter now run from 700 to 1,000 francs (US$109-$146 per square meter, or around $33-45 per square foot) in the new towns, compared with around 2,500 francs in La Défense and up to 3,000 francs in central Paris.

However, there is strong disagreement about how the Ile-de-France region should be developed in the future. Prime Minister Michel Rocard's new regional development plan calls for billions of francs in expenditures for transport, housing and office projects, but not everyone is happy with it.

Some — particularly Paris Mayor

Continued on Page 9

Preparing for 1992: U.S. Brokers Cross the Atlantic

American retail space brokers are beginning to establish offices in Europe in anticipation of 1992. The real estate firms are expecting a flood of retailers to try to cash in on EC opportunities.

As Gérard Aubert, president of Richard Ellis/France, says: "The world has realized that Europe has become a considerable economic power."

Earlier this month, Chantal Eisinger opened the Paris office of Garrick-Aug Associates Store Leasing, the largest retail commercial brokerage agent in the United States. Toys R Us, the nation's largest toy chain, has already opened over 70 stores in Europe and Asia; current plans include an eventual 40 stores in France alone.

"We see 1992 as a very exciting opportunity for chains to start expansion plans," says Charles Aug, president of Garrick-Aug. "They're all starting to visualize the Common Market as something more appealing."

Michael N. Hischfeld, senior vice president of Huberth & Peters, another large New York commercial real estate firm, sees 1991, when U.S. retailers set their expansion budgets, as the key year. "That gives us time to set up our system," he points out.

Meanwhile, European companies are also branching out. Richard Ellis's Mr. Aubert says: "National companies [in France] are becoming more European; that is, more international."

U.S. space brokers have garnered international experience from the large number of European retailers who have moved into the United States. La Sweaterie, Benetton and the Sock Shop are nearly as ubiquitous in the United States as in their native France, Italy and Britain, respectively.

In contrast, most American chain stores have grown as big as they can, either by franchising their operations or by adding stores of their own. In an ironic twist on the founding of the New World, Americans are reversing the pattern, seeking to escape a mature domestic retail market for what they see as fresher, understored shores abroad.

American stores, many of which manufacture or exclusively distribute their own brand names, can capitalize on the worldwide popularity of American sportswear and activewear. Vertically integrated companies are just beginning to look at the world as one market, according to Mr. Aug. For example, clothes sold in France by an American retailer may have come from British wool knitted in Hong Kong.

European couturiers have always had their own retail outlets. "Before Chanel opened their New York store, they were wholesaling all over the United States," Mr. Hirschfeld says. "They addressed all the nuances and had counsel."

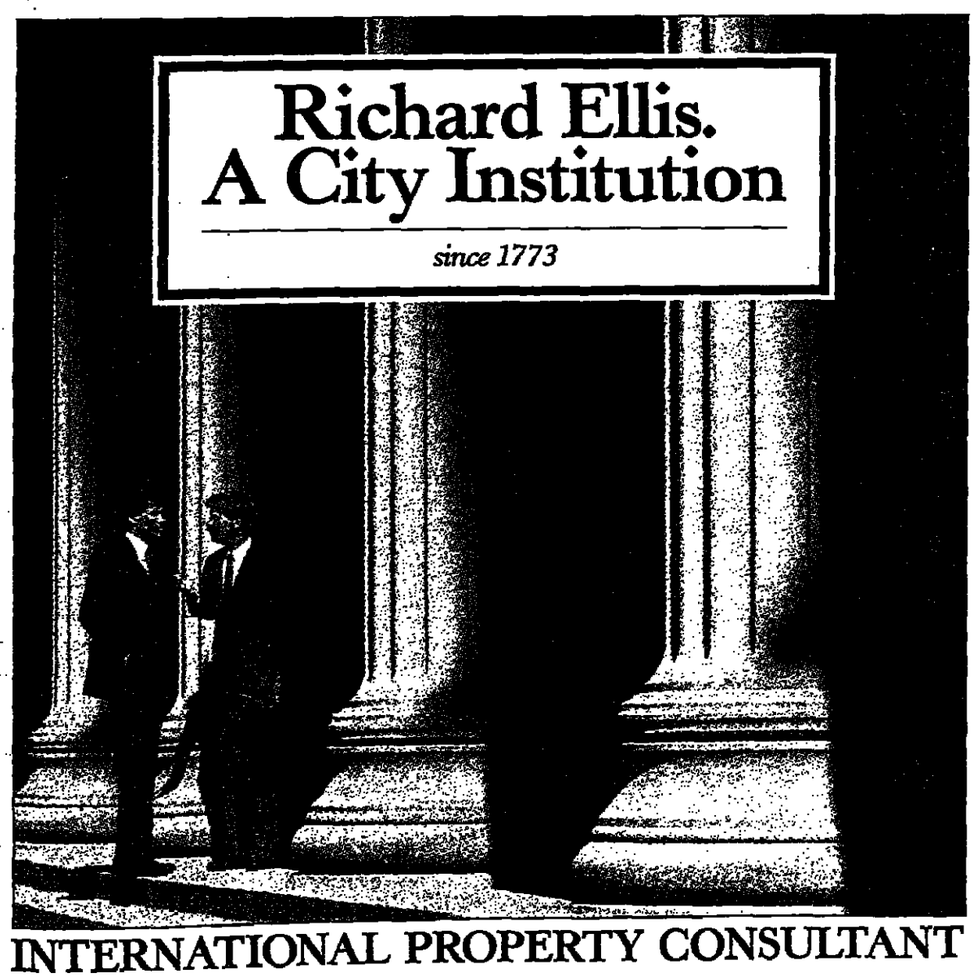
U.S. manufacturers like Calvin Klein, on the other hand, have traditionally relied on other stores to sell their products. Wary about alienating their customers by directly competing with these stores, they see Europe as a still-open market. Thanks to trade restrictions, their products have not yet been widely distributed abroad.

They can look to the highly successful experience of fast-food franchises like McDonald's, which has set a good precedent for the acceptance of American tastes abroad. Home furnishings and U.S. computers and business equipment may also find an especially warm welcome in Europe.

At Garrick-Aug, Ms. Eisinger and an international team based in the New York headquarters have already been working with American retail chains wanting to pene-

Continued on Page 8

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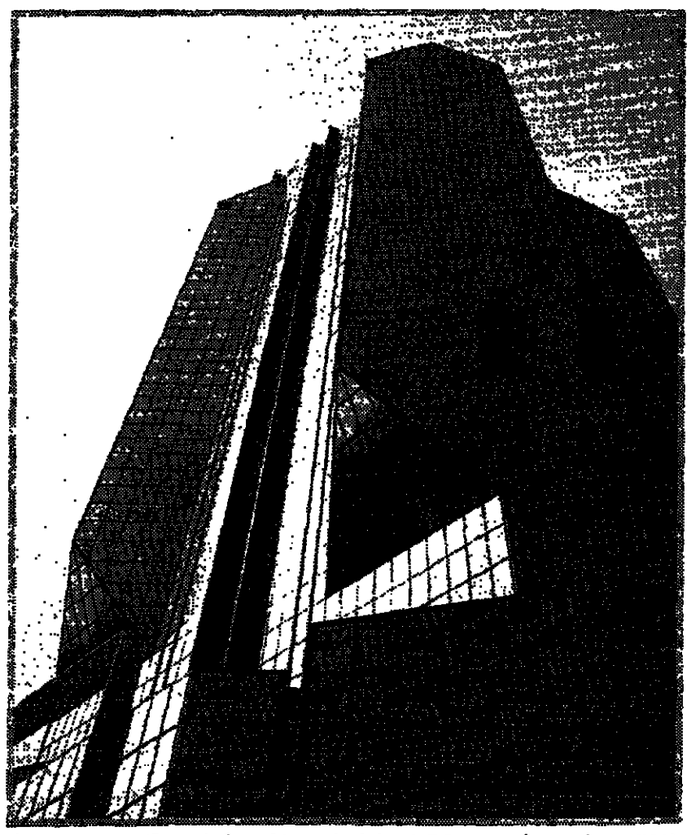
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Fringe Benefits Outside London's City Center

The price escalation of London's Square Mile (the City, or central business district) has suddenly met a point of resistance. Vacant offices are becoming common in this global financial center and rental prices are being slashed.

Tenants who in the past have paid through the nose for any foothold in this overcrowded location are now rebelling. They say no to the gloomy Dickensian offices, steep tortuous staircases, narrow, thrombotic streets and the absence of lifts, air conditioning and high tech.

In response, landlords have been forced to reduce rent levels. A new building at 62 Cornhill, a prime location for which a rental of £72 (US$46.45) per square foot ($506 per square meter) was originally quoted, has now been reduced to £67 per square foot. Realtors Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks talk of an oversupply of commercial space, with a current availability of over five million square feet, double the level of a year ago.

It used to be said that when the city sneezes, its fringe locations catch pneumonia but, in fact, they are in great health. Site values are so much cheaper away from the core that new developments with state-of-the-art facilities are proliferating on the periphery. A traditional City address is fast losing market value.

Ralph Pearson, of realtors De Groot Collis, comments: "The market is now largely building-led rather than street-led." Within the northern fringe, starting at Finsbury Circus and extending to Old Street, rents for new buildings are in the range of £40-£45 per square foot for prime locations. Between Revington Street and Old Street, a new courtyard development called Bath Place is projected at 50,000 square feet; agents Boston Gilmore and Baker Harris Saunders are quoting rents of £28-£30 per square foot.

Gable House Estates Ltd. has launched London's largest courtyard office village, Angel Gate, on City Road, EC1. This is a 130,000-square-foot development of offices designed to offer owner-occupiers a modern, self-contained office enclave and business center.

Phase 1 of the scheme has been completed, with rentals at £27 per square foot or purchase at £325 per square foot. Agents Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks and Smith Malzack report that over 50 percent of the first phase has been sold, with just six units remaining.



Phase One of Angel Gate, London's largest courtyard village.

Gable House's Farrington Station development has attracted Smith New Court, a securities house, which will relocate all its existing City operations to Smith New Court House on Farrington Road. An additional 13,500 square feet has been leased to the company for extensive leisure facilities.

Not far down the road, at King's Exchange, a new development of buildings close to the massive King's Cross project is available for rent or sale. These brick-built, low-maintenance units range from 3,500 square feet of open-plan space to even larger units and feature air conditioning, parking facilities, suspended ceilings and fully fitted kitchens, among other amenities.

On the northern approach, King's Cross itself is due to become the nation's busiest transport interchange — providing easy access by bus and Underground (London's subway system) to every part of London and the airports, and soon to Europe via the Channel Tunnel terminal.

Alistair Shaw of Chestertons considers that the City's southern fringe has the greatest development potential. He says: "Southwark has traditionally been undervalued, and any location within a five-minute walk of London Bridge, such as Thames Street, Borough High Street and Southwark Street, has room for a further increase in rental levels." New buildings that overlook the Thames are reaching levels up to £40 per square foot, with an instant drop of £10 for new office blocks immediately behind.

To the west, Smithfield/Clerkenwell are well served by public transport to the West End, Holborn and the City. Until recently, the area's main attraction was its relatively low rental rates. Today £40 per square foot is the standard rate and higher rentals appear inevitable.

Jill Thompson of the Ian Lerner agency comments: "Traditional major employers here have been St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Smithfield Market. Nowadays, many professional practices are moving into the area, changing this pattern."

In the past, lawyers and accountants occupied little warrens around Holborn. Now they increasingly require high-profile offices that give them status, identity and value. A perfect example is the Marsons law firm, which has rented 70,000 square feet in the Smithfield Development scheme at Clerkenwell Green at £30 per square foot. This will give the company — now based in Fleet Street — superior premises while saving more than £10 per square foot in rental fees.

The eastern fringe, which starts at The Minories, has some striking new developments in the works. One is the Warwick Balfour scheme at 120 Leman Street, with rents quoted at £36 per square foot. New office blocks at Marsell Street, a little nearer to the Square Mile, are currently reaching the £40-per-square-foot figure.

But, of course, the major City fringe to the east is Docklands, 8.5 square miles (22.01 square kilometers) of the largest urban regeneration development in Europe. Like all such projects, it has temporarily overreached itself, with supply vastly exceeding demand. Clever investors are going in for bargains, however. Some deals are little short of phenomenal, with reverse premiums, financial assistance on fitting out, and even (it is rumored) six-month rent-free periods. Offices with a nominal rent of £20 per square foot — the benchmark rent of Docklands — can now be obtained by the shrewd negotiator at substantially less. Realtors report a steady volume of rentals to such companies as AT&T, Merrill Lynch, Nomura and Texaco.

Alec Snobel

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Preparing for 1992

Continued from Page 7

trate the European market. This has given brokers the opportunity to learn the nuances of retail brokerage abroad. Full-time, bilingual employees based in New York have been surveying retail opportunities in Italy and Spain.

In France, Mr. Aubert of Richard Ellis says that his company — in which only employees can hold shares — offers potential investors "objective advice concerning local or international markets."



Charles Aug, president of Garrick-Aug.

Mr. Hirschfeld has already been preparing site overviews in major European cities. Twice a year, what he calls the "Huberth & Peters International Roadshow" takes a group of top U.S. brokers on a tour of European cities.

Mr. Hirschfeld feels that the internationalization of real estate has made it easier for U.S. agents to broker space in London or Paris while remaining in New York. "I can probably call the owners in New York to help book space in Piccadilly Circus," he says.

Americans are also becoming increasingly comfortable with European retailing as it becomes more Americanized, but American companies need more than selection of compatible sites — they need what Mr. Hirschfeld calls a "road map" of shipping information, buying requirements and employee regulations.

Very real differences exist between U.S. and European retail space rentals. Chief among them is the *session du bail*, for which there is no equivalent in the United States. Under most European lease agreements, the *session* is a very high purchase price for the initial lease, whereupon the monthly rent is relatively low.

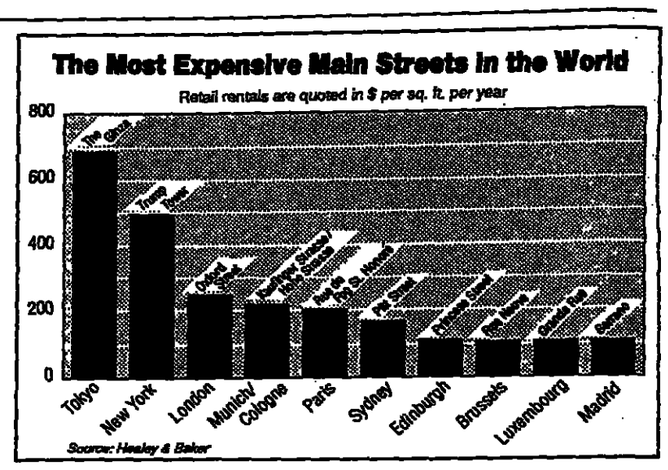
In the United States, on the other hand, rents are high and unregulated, but there is no initial fee other than a security deposit. But with competition from new construction urging prices down, the European *session* may eventually give way to the American system. Taking the *session* into consideration, Ms. Eisinger speculates that Madison Avenue is roughly the same price as the exclusive Avenue Montaigne in Paris, with comparable London areas slightly more costly.

Cultural differences may present bigger problems than leases or fees. When Carrefour, a successful French hypermarket chain, tried to open its first store on Long Island, local authorities rezoned the land to make it unprofitable.

A Carrefour store opened in Philadelphia in February 1988, but is beset by labor unrest and lagging sales. Retail experts say the store chain was not prepared for the fiercely competitive American market and predict Americans may face similar adaptation problems abroad.

The biggest problem for the real estate firms now is finding qualified employees. Finding someone who knows the competitive world of space brokerage and also speaks a foreign language fluently has proven difficult. "We've had problems finding people with expertise in brokerage retailing and language," Mr. Aug admits. "We have no time to teach the European people," he adds.

Steve Weinstein



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Brussels: 'Capital of Europe' a Bargain

Brussels real estate — in and out of the city center — probably provides one of the best investment bets in Europe for anyone with a bit of patience. Although prices for commercial property have doubled over the past five years, some people believe the boom has not even begun.

The recent leap in prices may not have been as dramatic as in Madrid, Barcelona or Frankfurt, but Brussels has retained its unique position as a small, fast-growing city at the heart of Europe.

But with city-center commercial property prices barely reaching BF7,500 (US$192) per square meter ($18 per square foot), according to Michel Pilette, managing director of Jones Lang Wootton/Brussels, investment costs are currently half those of neighboring Luxembourg, one third of those in Stockholm or a quarter of those in Paris. Today, roughly 200,000 to 300,000 square meters (215.2 to 322.9 million feet) of new office space come onto the market each year, just enough to keep pace with demand in a city that still has under one million inhabitants.

Brussels welcomes this new investment, but those out to make a fast buck should look elsewhere. With a dearth of existing buildings on the market, the process of finding and buying land, applying for planning permission and completing construction is painstakingly slow — around five years, according to Mr. Pilette.

But the process should speed up as the city's new administration, created in January this year in an attempt to end the infighting between Belgium's linguistically divided French and Flemish communities, finds its feet.

"Speculators must also realize that Brussels is living with the scars of a commercial disaster prompted by runaway development during the 1970s," explains Hans Westin, managing director of Interscan, a Swedish real estate investment company. New office developments sprang up uncontrolled a decade ago as Brussels began to assert its new role as the "Capital of Europe."

But in the wake of the first oil crisis, the bubble burst. A 25 percent inflation rate and interest rates around 14 percent sparked an exodus of international businesses to London and Paris, and by 1976-77 over one million square meters, 20 percent of Brussels's total office space, was unoccupied. "It took ten years to fill it," Mr. Westin says.

The 1979 Brussels Structural Development Plan, which places constraints on development, prohibits the construction of new office space in the prestigious area around the Avenue Louise — long the favorite of embassies, lawyers, accountants and medium-sized blue chip enterprises. This has given a boost to new development out of town; cramped conditions in the city center mean that companies looking for 5,000 to 10,000 square meters of modern office space have been driven to the suburbs.

The abundance of space at what has come to be called the periphery — only ten minutes' drive from the city center — has tempted large international businesses wanting to stamp their corporate identity on new purpose-built offices. But physical constraints, particularly the lack of parking space for cars at the periphery, have spurred some large companies — among them IBM, Swift and Dow Chemicals — to move farther out of town.

With EC lobbies, consultancies, lawyers and some insurance firms determined to hold on to their city-center locations, this leaves a fourth area that Mr. Westin describes as a "very secure investment": the zone around Zavantem, Brussels's international airport. Since the first sites opened up there in the 1960s, there has been a steady influx of American, Japanese and Scandinavian companies that are convinced that excellent highway connections and the proximity of the airport make this the perfect starting block for expansion across northern Europe.

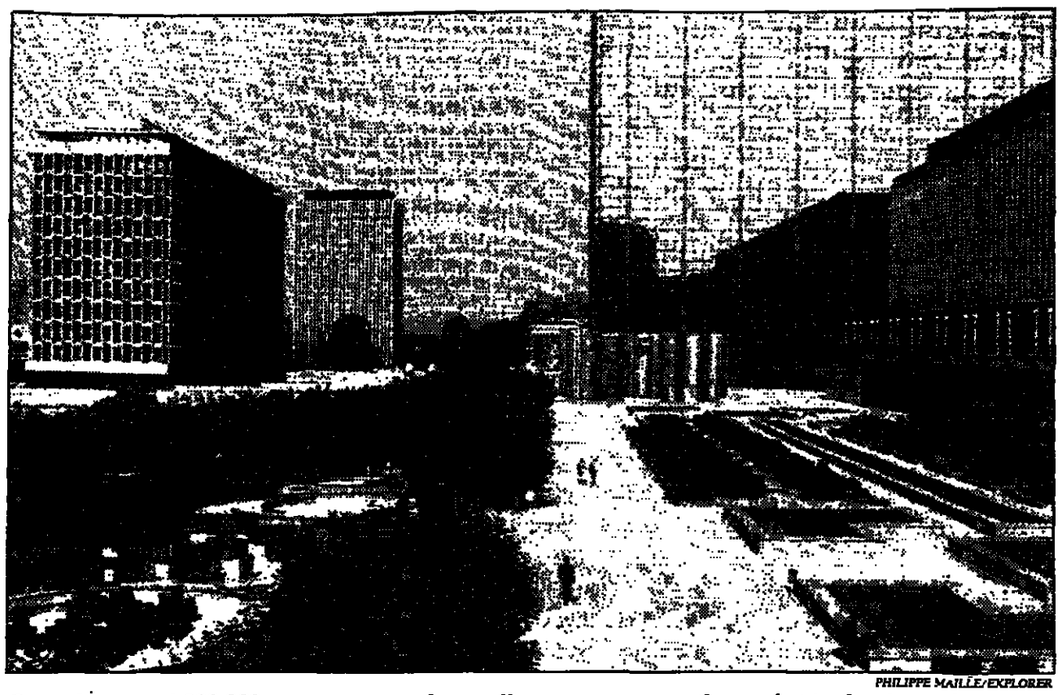
Interscan has, along with a handful of other companies, spearheaded an aggressive Swedish investment campaign in the area over the past two years. As Mr. Westin explains, Brussels has provided the perfect outlet for Sweden's pent-up investment potential. Until January 1988, the Swedish national bank prevented companies from exporting capital, even for industrial purposes; a tide of foreign investment began when the ban was lifted.

Small companies (sometimes just one person and a secretary) were the first to move in and seize the opportunity Brussels presented. "But many of these speculators have already sold up, cashed in a good profit and moved on to other markets in the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal," Mr. Westin says.

This first wave was followed by a tide of medium-sized real estate investment companies, although with real estate holdings of up to $500,000 each, these "medium-sized" companies are large by Belgian standards. Now Swedish insurance companies appear to be following suit.

"Even now, Brussels's prices are comparatively so low, it is inevitable that they will rise," Mr. Westin says, echoing other international real estate brokers. Given the steady inflow of tenants and the city's role as an EC administrative and service center, the Brussels market should be well protected from industry and stock market fluctuations.

Lucy Walker



PHILIPPE MAILLE/EXPLORER

Brussels: around 300,000 square meters of new office space come on the market in the city each year.

Ile-de-France

Continued from Page 7

Jacques Chirac — call the plan authoritarian, claiming the national policy diminishes local input while calling on local governments to pay. Other objections concern the Rocard plan's tax on office space whereby wealthier sections of the Ile-de-France would, in effect, provide most of the public financing for development of poorer areas.

The Rocard plan would create 10,000 new public-housing apartments a year in Paris and the nearby suburbs. It would extend the suburban rail system and create new Métro (subway) connections between Paris's northern railroad terminals. A new Métro line called Météore would serve the Gare de Lyon and the growing business district in southeastern Paris.

The government would also like to finish a second "belt" highway around the city by the end of the century, financing the eastern side with public funds and the western with private funds. The western sections would be toll roads. There would also be several new highways radiating from Paris and from La Défense to the far suburbs.

Mr. Rocard says the plan is an attempt to balance development throughout the region, which means favoring underdeveloped areas like Paris's eastern suburbs while controlling development in the west. The plan concludes that twice as much housing as office space must be constructed in western Paris and the suburbs of Hauts-de-Seine, a requirement not imposed on eastern suburbs.

Those who oppose the plan, including Mayor Chirac, say it only partially responds to the daily problems of the region. Mr. Chirac's own development plan focuses on central Paris. It calls for major improvements to the *périphérique*, the ring road surrounding the city, and for streamlining entry to the city center. Mr. Chirac has announced he has budgeted for more stringent controls on parking within central Paris as one means of alleviating the city's traffic problems.

Of the suburban areas, Marne-la-Vallée, east of Paris, now has 300,000 inhabitants, 190,000 jobs and hundreds of thousands of square meters of office space. The 55 billion francs of investment planned for the 10 years from 1984 to 1994 make it one of the biggest developments in Europe.

Marne-la-Vallée's growth has been spurred by Euro Disneyland, set to open there in early 1992. The $3 billion theme park, 32 kilometers from Paris, includes more than just entertainment: it will be complemented by 5,200 hotel rooms, 70,000 square meters of office space and a 40,000-square-meter conference center. Between 1989 and 1993, 7 billion francs are earmarked for public transport in the Ile-de-France, nearly half of that for an extended suburban rail line to Marne-la-Vallée. "It is the government's policy to have things move toward the east, so all public works projects are in the east," Mr. Dresch says.

Not everyone is pleased by the government's development of this area. When Disney executives launched the sale of Euro Disneyland stock at the Paris Bourse, protesters said that providing transport facilities to the park was a poor use of public money that should instead be spent on schools, helping the unemployed and creating jobs. But Marne-la-Vallée is more than Disneyland. Each year it adds an average of 1,500 residences, 100,000 square meters of office space and 45 hectares (111 acres) of industrial zones.

Other new towns are also doing well. Cergy-Pontoise, 30 kilometers northwest of Paris, averages 2,500 new jobs each year. Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, 20 kilometers west, has 300 hectares of industrial zones and 500,000 square meters of office space, with another 150,000 square meters under construction. Evry, 28 kilometers south, has more than 500 businesses and 40,000 employees. And Melun-Sénart, 35 kilometers south, will have the Greenparc complex in 1991 — 200,000 square meters of office space, 600 homes and three 18-hole golf courses.

"The image of the new towns is improving." Mr. Dresch points out, especially as big companies move in. Evry is now home to Arianespace, Digital Equipment, Coca Cola and Hewlett Packard. Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines has Crédit Agricole, Matra, Thomson, BMW and Polaroid. Cergy-Pontoise has Sony, 3M, Unisys and Nixdorf. "When you search for a neighborhood, you look at your future neighbors," Mr. Dresch says.

And the Ile-de-France has come together in another way as well. In 1987, it created La Mission d'Accueil des Enterprises to bring together the promotional force of all the cities, towns, chambers of commerce and departments in the region. "You've got to have good quality services in common," Mr. Dresch says. "It's the only way to stay competitive."

Larry Kilman

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Asia/Pacific Portfolios: New Patterns Forming

Hong Kong real estate agents say that while fewer new investors may be entering the troubled colony's expensive commercial property market in the wake of turmoil in neighboring China, there is no evidence of a flight of capital from Hong Kong to other countries in Asia.

Political uncertainties heaped on poor economic performance and a peaking property market should be driving real estate investment out of Hong Kong, but real estate agents say that only a small change in investment patterns can yet be discerned.

But, says a study by property agent First Pacific Davies (FPD) Hong Kong Ltd, "Even prior to the student unrest in China, the local economy was on a down cycle." Hong Kong's gross domestic product was 7.4 percent in 1988, sharply down from the 13.8 percent recorded in 1987, while initial forecasts for this year are in the region of 6 percent.

Hong Kong property investors have traditionally diversified their portfolios into other regional markets, and a small rise in overseas investment was already evident before June, the agents say. "The Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] is our backyard. It has always been part of our investment horizon," says FPD Managing Director David S. Davies.

Paul Varty, senior director of property consultant Chesterton Petty in Hong Kong, says: "There has been no sudden leap of activity, but Hong Kong buyers with spreads of 90 percent in Hong Kong may now make that spread 75 percent to 25 percent. They are simply changing the balance of their portfolios."

Much of the impetus for changes in investment patterns so far has come more from the increasing attractiveness of markets such as Bangkok, Manila and Singapore than from difficulties in Hong Kong.

Thailand's 1988 economic growth was 11 percent, the highest rate there in two decades, and this year it is expected to be 9 to 10 percent, mostly due to rising exports. Rising land and labor costs in the newly industrialized countries have increased Thailand's attractiveness as a production base. Foreign investment is rising, particularly in the manufacturing sector, with money coming from not only Hong Kong but also Japan, the country's largest foreign investor, and Taiwan.

In Manila, vacancy rates for offices in the prime business district of Makati peaked in 1985 and 1986 because of the Philippines's political and economic problems, and construction slowed down. But as foreign and local investment trickles back into the economy, demand for office space is growing.

Stable Singapore began benefiting from Hong Kong's instability before June 4. Most notably, the Hong Kong consortium Suntec won a tender last December to develop Singapore's International Convention and Exhibition Centre. LET Pacific, the Hong Kong arm of U.K.-based London and Edinburgh Trust, plans a prestige retail/office development in Singapore, and Hong Kong shipping and property tycoon Sir Yue-kong Pao has bought prime office and retail property in the "Lion City."



STFB/PARIS

David Davies, chairman, First Pacific Davies; central Singapore.

While to Hong Kong eyes, Singapore's safer market lacks the speculative appeal of those of Bangkok and Manila, it is easier to enter since the ownership of commercial property by non-residents is not restricted.

In Thailand, the land code prohibits aliens — including companies formed abroad or with less than 51 percent Thai ownership — from owning Thai property. The use of nominee shareholders to circumvent these regulations is also against the law. An exception to the rule, however, covers condominium properties such as multiple-owner office blocks. The Thai government is determined that alien land ownership will be restricted to individuals with active trade or business in Thailand, or foreigners with residency rights.

The United Kingdom has so far refused to grant residency rights to more than a chosen few Hong Kong citizens, mainly bureaucrats and wealthy business people. As Hong Kong residents continue to scramble for foreign citizenship in anticipation of 1997, the attraction of investing in the Philippines — which recently liberalized its immigration laws — will likely grow.

Thailand's impending entry into the small club of Newly Industrialized Countries and Singapore's further development as an Asian business center will also make these cities more attractive to Hong Kong capital.

Christopher Purdon, research manager of real estate consultant Jones Lang Wootton, cautions that a flight of capital out of Hong Kong may yet materialize.

In the long term, however, says FPD's Mr. Davies, "Hong Kong will remain the dynamo of modernization in Southern China," spurring economic growth in a trade triangle that includes China's special economic zones and Taiwan.

Francis Pearce

Unified Standards for a Unified Market? Not Yet

Commercial real estate is one of the few sectors where Eurocracy is taking a backseat to the marketplace. The Brussels Commission has no plans to harmonize regulations for the sector as a whole, but professionals say a number of practices will come into line anyway under the sheer weight of market forces.

Urban planning is one area where each of the 12 EC member countries is likely to continue along its own track, particularly because of the role of politics.

"Six months ago, Frankfurt was building the ugliest tower blocks as furiously as possible to attract banks and build itself up as a financial center," says Robert Waterland, president of realtor Jones Lang Wootton France. "But since the Greens' success in the European elections, the projects have been scaled down significantly. We will never get away from the political side of planning and the fiscal and administrative ramifications that result," he adds.

Like other industry professionals, Mr. Waterland is convinced that the spreading internationalization of the market will narrow differences, although it will never bring complete harmonization. "I am convinced that changes in property habits will be led by the market rather than the administration," he says. Michael Treays, a U.K. chartered surveyor, agrees. "The pressure of international business will have some effect, but individual markets will remain individual for a very long time."

"Beyond mutual recognition of qualifications, the European Commission is not interested in harmonization on property professions," Mr. Treays points out. He adds: "Even though agents are sometimes advising people on the largest financial transaction they are ever likely to make, the [U.K.] government believes qualifications would be restrictive and interfere with its free enterprise policy."

Pressure to harmonize property standards is coming from some European countries through the Paris-based International Real Estate Federation, but this is tempered by fear that uniformity would be geared to the lowest common denominator.

Divergences in taxation and leases among the 12 are huge and can lead to significant market distortions. France is the big loser on transfer tax and other costs, with an all-in rate of just over 19 percent. This compares with about 1.5 percent in the United Kingdom, 4 percent in West Germany and 13 percent in Belgium. French Prime Minister Michel Rocard said recently that he was aware of the problem. "This is an encouraging sign," says Hugues Saint-Guillem, president of French realtors Arthur Lloyd. But it is not enough to unlock the liquidity straitjacket, professionals say. Then there is the question of value-added tax: countries sometimes charge VAT on property sales or rents, or both or neither.

Lease law, too, is always under a political gun and varies widely from country to country. In Latin countries, leases are often on the three-six-nine (year) format. In the United Kingdom, a 25-year contract is standard.

There is no common rule on the landlord-tenant relationship, either. Again, some countries give security of tenure and others do not. Some give tenants a break clause, others give landlords a break clause.

In addition to the qualifications question, Mr. Treays believes four series of measures will have an impact on commercial real estate: freedom of capital movements after July 1990, opening up public procurement to foreign suppliers, the introduction of norms on construction materials and environmental rules.

But the biggest barrier remains language, he feels. Differences in valuation methods and measurement of property provide another minefield for unwitting property investors or users. Building measurement varies according to country, and even within the same country, notes a spokesman for British chartered surveyors Sweby Cowan.

As for valuation, the most sophisticated methods are used in London, Paris and West German cities, according to Sweby Cowan. A Blue Guide of valuation standards, largely inspired by the British code of practice, exists, but the problem is to persuade professionals out in the field to use it.

"I believe user companies are influenced more by rent levels and communications facilities than lease terms," says Jean-Claude Bourdais, chairman of the French realtor of the same name. "But I am sure investors are deterred by considerations like the French transfer tax."

Barbara Casassus

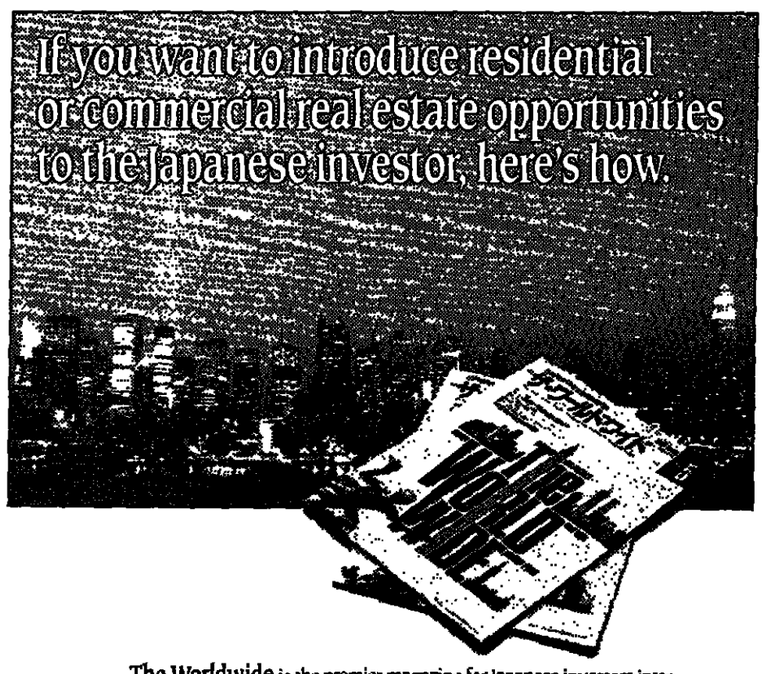


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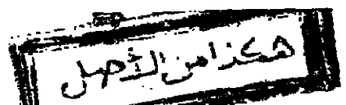
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BONDS

ysterious Trader Spooks .S. Governments Market

By ANISE C. WALLACE
New York Times Service

EW YORK — Unusual and very large trading by a single party, thought to be Japanese, has captivated and disrupted the U.S. government bond market, contributing to price swings and setting off fears of a her in one issue of Treasury securities.

he trader first got the attention of market participants by *ting huge orders to buy bonds on an electronic system that* mally handles much smaller trades. Since then, apparent large les have set the market on edge.

On Friday, rumors swept Wall Street that the trader sold as ch as $2 billion of bond holdings, but, by the end of the day, prevailing speculation was he or she had sold much , *perhaps $200 million in* nd futures contracts.

Earlier in the week, there been speculation among lers that the mysterious der was trying to "corner market" in a $9.7 billion ue of 30-year Treasury nds.

The trader's point may be to stress the importance of Japanese investors.

Rumors said that the trader had accumulated $3 billion or even billion of the issue, the 8¼ percent bonds due in August 2019.

In a corner, those who sold the bond issue short, that is, sold he securities without owning them, would have to purchase the Treasuries, possibly at higher prices.

Some of Wall Street's largest securities firms did short the bond sale, traders say.

Since they did that, it has risen in price, causing losses for them and profits for the mysterious buyer.

The price of the issue rose from 98½ percent of face value on Sept. 29 to as high as 103 on Wednesday. On Friday, the closing bid was just over 102.

"*He's cost people a lot of money,*" *the head of government* bond trading at one of the largest firms complained.

That dealer is convinced that the mysterious trader is a Japanese institution but will not say what evidence he has to indicate that.

SOME DEALERS SAID they had traced the large-scale buying of this particular bond issue to a Japanese broker, although tales varied as to just which one. They said that they suspected the trades were being executed on behalf of a Japanese bond dealer, insurance company, or consortium of investors.

On Wednesday, an official at Daiwa Securities Co. in New York said that, contrary to rumors, his firm was not involved.

On Thursday, an official at Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru International Inc., a Japanese brokerage firm, said that his firm had bought "substantial" amounts of the long bonds. But Eishi Wakabayashi, an executive vice president of the firm in New York, would not say whether his company was the mysterious buyer flashing orders on the Cantor Fitzgerald Bond Quotation Service carried on the Telerate system.

He would also not say whether the firm was executing the trades for itself or for a customer or customers. "I don't really know," he said. "It's all done by Tokyo."

Given the way the Cantor Fitzgerald system works, many traders can see that the bids go up, but it is difficult to determine whether an entire order was filled, or if a reported trade was for a smaller amount.

Usually, that system handles small orders, of the $5 million-or-so variety, with big orders handled discreetly by telephone, using brokers that specialize in bond trading.

Mr. Wakabayashi said he was "disappointed" that Wall Street traders and dealers were openly discussing these transactions, saying he feels such things should be kept private, and out of the media. "I'm really disturbed these days," he said.

On Wednesday, the unidentified trader used the service to announce that he was willing to buy $1 billion of long bonds.

The previous Thursday, Oct. 19, when bond prices fell after the government released inflation figures, a trader, presumed to be the same one, displayed an order for almost $2 billion of the Treasury bonds.

Friday's rumored selling was said to have been done discreetly through dealers, although no one seems to know for sure.

So far, no one on Wall Street has been able to determine the motivations of this trader, which is not surprising since no one is sure of the identity.

There is speculation that the trader is trying to make a political point about the importance of Japanese investors in financing the United States budget deficit.

But Tadeo Sakashima, vice president of Daiwa in New York,

See BONDS, Page 13

Carl Gewirtz is on leave.

Moscow Report Is Gloomy

Unrest Dampens Economic Health

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet economy deteriorated sharply in the third quarter of the year, the state committee on statistics, Goskomstat, said over the weekend.

Blaming strikes and ethnic conflicts for the poor performance, the Goskomstat report on Saturday said *industrial production grew* only by 1 percent between July and September, compared to 2.7 percent from January to June.

The figures, released by the official Tass news agency in a report on the first nine months of the year, underline the public frustration with the failure of the Soviet president Mikhail S. Gorbachev's *perestroika* program to bring improvements in living standards.

"Existing policies for the revitalization of the financial situation have not yet had tangible results," Tass said.

Despite dramatic increases in imports, the government was unable to compensate for shortages in goods.

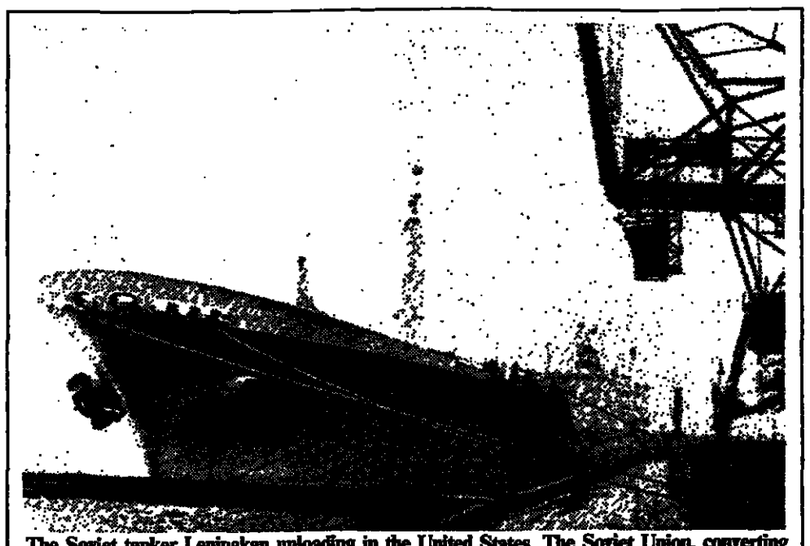
For the first *nine* months of 1989, imports of goods and services rose 5.1 percent, to 50.4 billion rubles ($80.13 billion), while exports edged up just 0.5 percent, to 49.3 billion rubles.

If the trend continues for the rest of the year, it will be the first time since 1976 that the Soviet Union has recorded a negative trade balance.

The Goskomstat figures also showed the country's important coal industry has yet to recover from labor strikes in July.

According to the nine-month figures, production of oil and gas condensate *fell by 12 million tons.*

(AFP, Reuters)



The Soviet tanker Leninskaya unloading in the United States. The Soviet Union, converting military yards to civilian use, is likely to boost its presence in the global shipbuilding market.

Soviet Shipbuilders Set New Course

Conversion to Civilian Use Makes Exports Logical Goal

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HAMBURG — Western shipbuilders, just beginning to regain their footing after a 15-year slump aggravated by cut-rate competition from the Far East, may soon have another reason to look eastward — to the Soviet Union.

"*With the conversion of part of our shipbuilding* from military to civilian use, there will be possibilities for export," said Yuri Moskovski, chairman of the Foreign Trade Bank of the Soviet Union.

Western shipbuilders take notice of such statements coming from a country that currently has the largest overall shipbuilding capacity in the world. *Although the bulk of Soviet volume has* traditionally been devoted to military use, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has already signaled that his *perestroika* economic restructuring campaign will focus more attention on civilian shipbuilding.

"It depends on how things develop in the Soviet Union, *but we could be at the beginning of a new* situation," said Douwe Schuurman, managing director *of the Wilton Fyenoord group in Rotterdam*, the largest Dutch ship-repair company and one of the largest in Europe.

"The Soviets will certainly be trying to enter the world market with attractive prices," said Eckhard Rohkamm, managing board chairman of Blohm & Voss AG, one of West Germany's largest shipbuilders.

"It is difficult to predict, but they are looking for foreign exchange and we may have to adjust to a new competitive situation," said Bernd Kröger, managing director of the German Shipowners' Association.

The world shipbuilding market, still fragile after a slump dating as far back as the mid-1970s and wary about recent signs of increasing Japanese capacity, hardly seems likely to welcome another major new player.

Ironically, at least in the next few years, as it modernizes its fleet and tries to convert some of its vast shipyards to civilian shipbuilding, the Soviet

See SHIP, Page 13

Thatcher Shuns Monetary Union Commitment

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressed skepticism on Sunday about whether other European Community countries would fulfill British conditions for tying the pound more closely to their currencies, an essential prerequisite for full European economic union.

France and Italy would have to get rid of foreign exchange controls and permit free movement of capital, as Britain had done, she insisted.

"Then we'll see whether the exchange rate can hold under those circumstances," she said. "I hope it does," she added, in a tone that implied it might not.

With her comments, Mrs. Thatcher rebuffed calls from several leading members of her own party over the weekend for a clear British commitment to the European Community's seven-currency exchange-rate mechanism. Her former chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, quit Thursday after months of reports of friction between him and Mrs. Thatcher over the issue.

Mrs. Thatcher avoided direct answers to questions by a television interviewer, Brian Walden of London Weekend Television, about the precise differences that led Mr. Lawson to leave.

The chancellor said in his resignation letter that he could not continue as long as Sir Alan Walters, who has described the exchange rate system as "half-baked," served as Mrs. Thatcher's economic adviser. Sir Alan also resigned Thursday.

The reports of friction within the government weakened the pound *on international exchange markets*, and Mr. Lawson raised basic lending rates in Britain to 15 percent earlier this month to prop up the currency.

"Strong leadership will continue," the prime minister said Sunday, giving little evidence of contrition and dismissing talk about disagreement within the government as "tittle-tattle."

"I'm staying my own sweet, reasonable self, founded on very strong convictions which were a combination of reason and emotion," she said.

The European exchange rate mechanism at the center of the stir is the first step in a process that many European leaders want to lead to a common currency. The mechanism sets limits within which seven currencies, including the Deutsche mark and the French franc, but not the British pound, may fluctuate against each other. It does not restrict their values against other currencies.

At the last European Community summit in Madrid in late June, Mrs. Thatcher went along with other EC leaders on allowing preparations for an intergovernmental conference next year to prepare for a common currency and full economic union of the 12 member countries, but made clear she disapproved of the idea.

She was reportedly angry with Mr. Lawson and her Foreign Secretary at the time, Sir Geoffrey Howe, for urging her to compromise on the issue. She eased Sir Geoffrey out of the cabinet in July.

On Sunday, Mrs. Thatcher said the pound would not join the exchange-rate mechanism unless all the other major European economies played by the same rules as Britain.

"We shall join the exchange-rate system when there are no foreign exchange controls; when there is freedom of movement of capital; when their insurance and pension funds are run as openly and freely *as ours are, and when the subsidies* are gone," she said; "You can't have a currency like sterling playing under that higgledy-piggledy set of rules."

Mrs. Thatcher said that France planned to eliminate foreign exchange *controls by next July*, but that Italy might require longer, and that some countries barred their government pension funds from investing funds in other countries and subsidized state-run industries.

"We believe in an open economy," she said, "but they have artificial and cultural barriers which are going to be very difficult to get down. I really can't have Britain worsted by other people having a different set of rules from us."

"I like a strong pound," she said, but she would not say whether her new chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, would raise British interest rates if the pound dropped this week.

BNP Bid for Thomson Expected to be Blocked

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — A bid by Banque Nationale de Paris for Thomson-CSF Finance, the finance arm of the Thomson defense concern, is unlikely to be approved by the Finance Ministry, government sources said Sunday.

Thomson announced an agreement Thursday to sell a stake of slightly more than 50 percent in its finance unit to the state-owned bank Crédit Lyonnais. But BNP, which is also state owned, said Friday that it was "ready to make a counter-offer to shareholders."

Crédit Lyonnais said it was "stunned" by BNP's announcement, which seemed to signal the opening of a takeover battle between two nationalized banks. Financial analysts characterized it as an extraordinary development.

BNP had complained that although it was "the Thomson group's traditional bank," it had not been informed of the deal with Crédit Lyonnais.

The BNP bid would have be approved by the finance minister, Pierre Bérégovoy. Sources close to the Finance Ministry said Sunday that the government had given Crédit Lyonnais the green light and would not go back on its decision.

"It's inconceivable that nationalized banks could try to outbid each other," a government source said. BNP executives could not be reached for comment Sunday.

Crédit Lyonnais executives said BNP had recently concinded major deals with other nationalized groups including the insurance group Union des Assurances de Paris and Banque de Bretagne, without provoking protests from Crédit Lyonnais.

The boards of Thomson and Crédit Lyonnais, which are to meet Monday, are expected to approve the deal, which would give Thomson-CSF Finance a stake of almost 14 percent in Crédit Lyonnais. The deal would take effect at the end of the year.

Crédit Lyonnais' holding in Thomson's finance subsidiary could later be progressively increased over three years, the bank said last week.

Trading in the Thomson group and in Crédit Lyonnais was suspended on the Paris Bourse since Thursday.

The Thomson chairman, Alain Gomez, and the Crédit Lyonnais, Jean-Yves Haberer, had been privately negotiating the deal for nearly nine months, the sources said, adding that the takeover did not stem from government pressure but was an independent move by the two groups.

Mr. Gomez said BNP's move would not affect Thomson's dealings with the bank. Thomson, he said, was "prepared to change nothing in its commercial relations with BNP if the bank behaves suitably."

The takeover would allow Thomson to continue to benefit from the financial expertise of Thomson-CSF Finance, but would lower its risks in the volatile financial markets, Mr. Gomez said.

U.K. Turmoil Puts Focus on Journal

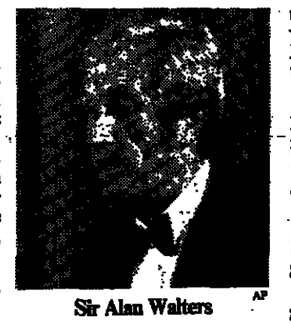
By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The resignation of Nigel Lawson as Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer has lifted an obscure American economic journal into the limelight.

Mr. Lawson resigned on Thursday following his failure to persuade Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to disavow a passage in a magazine article written by Sir Alan Walters, *her economic adviser.*

In advance of the article's publication in the December issue of The American Economist, the offending passage appeared in The Financial Times in London.

"How the passage got to The Financial Times, I don't know," said Michael Zenberg, a Pace University professor who edits the magazine from his home in Brooklyn, New York.



Sir Alan Walters AP

"But I received dozens of calls last week from British newspaper people who wanted to fish for additional bombshells," he said. "There weren't any. To me, the whole article was innocuous."

The article contained a passage that reiterated Sir Alan's long-held view that Britain should not join the European Monetary System and that currencies should float freely.

Among U.S. journals, The American Economist, which appears twice a year, is not the one in which prominent economists tend to publish ground-breaking research papers.

Its sponsors are Pace and the International Honor Society in Economics, an organization of top graduate students in economics.

The readers are mainly these graduate students and academics who first subscribed to the magazine, for $15 a year, when they were named to the honor society.

But since 1983, Mr. Zenberg has run a series entitled "The Life Philosophy of Eminent Economists"; it was this series to which Sir Alan contributed.

22 Are Seized In Jordanian Bank Inquiry

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordanian officials have seized 22 people on orders of a military committee probing possible fraud at a major bank, banking sources said on Sunday.

The Jordanian central bank also ordered the provisional sequestration of assets held by 37 companies owing money to the troubled Petra Bank, sources said.

The companies listed included moneychangers, hotel and tourism businesses, industrial enterprises, investment concerns and export-import firms.

Jordanian authorities, who have accused the bank of fraud and misappropriation of funds, decided Oct. 3 to merge Petra Bank with the Jordan-Gulf Bank in order to protect the interests of depositors.

Several days later Petra's chief executive officer, Ahmad Shalabi, left Jordan illegally, according to Jordanian authorities.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

Oct. 27

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	lt.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.0875	3.2855	1.1289	0.3325	0.1538 *	—	5.30 *	1.2858	1.461 *
Brussels(a)	38.815	61.11	20.99	6.183	2.8613 *	18.5985	—	23.973	0.272
Frankfurt	1.8475	2.914	—	0.2946	0.1363 *	0.8859	4.765 *	1.1418	1.294 *
London (b)	1.575	—	2.8515	9.7903	2.174.50	3.2515	60.48	2.5188	223.725
Milan	1,357.10	2,136.00	733.84	216.25	—	658.33	34.962	338.48	9.491
New York(c)	—	1.5885 b	1.8285	6.215	1,346.25	2.8655	n.a.	1.5994	141.60
Paris	6.276	9.8805	3.3956	—	0.4627 *	3.0002	0.1618	3.8754	4.393 *
Tokyo	142.38	224.55	77.31	22.76	0.1056	68.53	3.6884	88.28	—
Zurich	1.6045	2.5311	0.8744	0.2575	0.119 *	0.7747	4.1553 *	—	1.1291 *
1 ECU	1.1127	0.7856	2.0582	6.0612	1,585.47	2.3142	43.0349	1.7982	158.676
1 SDR	1.2753	0.8084	2.3582	N.A.	N.Q.	2.6622	49.3019	2.0622	181.697

*Closings in London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	615.00	Fin. markka	4.261	Mex. peso	2609.00	S. Afr. rand	2.655
Austral. $	1.3004	Greek drac.	165.10	N. Zealand $	1.6973	Soviet ruble*	0.6289
Austr. schil.	12.99	Hong Kong $	7.8095	Nig. naira*	5.2595	Span. peseta	117.70
Brazil cruz.	4.97	Indian rupee	16.92	Norw. krone	6.903	Swed. krona	6.415
Canadian $	1.1773	Indo. rupiah	1776.00	Phil. peso	21.72	Taiwan $	25.65
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Irish $	0.6971	Port. escudo	158.10	Thai baht	25.785
Danish krone	7.186	Israeli shek.	1.96	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2268.00
Egypt. pound	2.5932	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2966	Sing. $	1.9427	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ring.	2.6915	S. Kor. won	669.50	Venez. bolív.	39.75

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5641	1.5535	1.5464	Canadian dollar	1.1809	1.1843	1.1876
Japanese yen	142.47	142.25	141.99	Swiss franc	1.6172	1.6165	1.6157
Deutsche mark	1.8479	1.8473	1.8470				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gesbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	Close
DJ Indus.	2,596.72	2,689.14	—3.44 %
DJ Util.	215.86	215.48	+0.18 %
DJ Trans.	1,190.43	1,230.80	—3.28 %
S & P 100	313.38	324.36	—3.39 %
S & P 500	335.06	347.16	—3.49 %
S & P Ind	382.16	396.30	—3.57 %
NYSE Cp	185.60	192.12	—3.39 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,082.10	2,179.10	—4.45 %
FT 30	1,678.50	1,761.00	—4.68 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	35,527.00	35,486.00	+0.12 %
West Germany			
Commerzbk	1,838.20	1,900.80	—3.29 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	2,667.99	2,783.95	—1.33 %
World			
MSCIP	531.20	535.10	—0.73 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Oct. 27	Oct. 20
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Federal funds rate	8 11/16	8 11/16
Prime rate	10½	10½
Japan		
Discount	3¼	3¼
Call money	6.00	6⅛
3-month interbank	6⅛	6 9/32
West Germany		
Lombard	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.85	7.95
3-month interbank	8.15	8.15
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	15¼	15.00
3-month interbank	15⅝	15 3/16
Gold	Oct. 27	Oct. 20 Close
London p.m. fix.$	372.00	365.65 +1.74 %

This announcement appears as a matter of record only September 1989

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
PRIME MINISTRY
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ADMINISTRATION

has sold its shares in

AFYON ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.
ANKARA ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.
BALIKESİR ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.
SÖKE ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.
TRAKYA ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.

to

CIMENTS FRANÇAIS
Paris - France

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisors to The Housing Development and Public Participation Administration in the above transaction

LA COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE
Paris
&
TÜRK EKONOMİ BANKASI A.Ş.
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هكذا من الاصل

Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01 323 11 30
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Oct. 19

Dollar Straights

Europe pre 1995

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Algmn Bk Nl	9¾	94	102	8.58	+64
Austr Contr 52	9¼	94	102¾	8.50	+56
Austr Control	9¼	94	102¾	8.50	+56
Austro Wheat	9½	93	102⅝	8.78	+82
Austri Control	10	91	101⅝	8.56	+52
Austri Control	8⅞	93	98⅞	8.49	+52
Austria	9⅝	93	103¼	8.47	+49
BFCE	7¼	91	97¾	8.54	+62
BFCE	7	92	96¼	8.54	+58
BFCE	7¾	93	96⅝	8.54	+57
BFCE	8⅝	94	99⅝	8.46	+52
BNP	8⅝	94	99⅝	8.46	+72
BNP	8⅝	94	99⅝	8.46	+72
Belgium 2	7½	91	98.050	8.61	+70
Belgium 2	7¼	91	98⅝	8.60	+56
Belgium 2	8½	91	99⅞	8.57	+54
Belgium	8½	93	99⅝	8.54	+57
Belgium 2	8¼	93	99	8.58	+59
Belgium	9⅝	92	101½	8.50	+61
CBA	9¼	93	102	8.61	+65
CCCE	7⅝	91	97½	8.52	+60
CEPME	7⅝	91	98⅝	8.58	+54
CEPME	7½	92	97¼	8.52	+56
CNCA	11½	92	105¼	8.70	+75
CNCA	7¼	91	97⅝	8.67	+75
CNCA	9⅝	93	102⅝	8.63	+67
CNCA	7½	94	95¼	8.71	+76
CNCA	8⅞	94	100¼	8.69	+76
CNT	7	91	97⅞	8.54	+62
Comm Bk Aust	10	93	104⅝	8.59	+63
Cr Foncier	7½	92	96½	8.52	+50
Cr Foncier X/w	10⅝	91	103⅝	8.55	+54
Cr Foncier X/w	12½	92	109⅝	8.59	+60
Cr Lyonnais	7¼	93	96¼	8.78	+67
Cr Natl	7¼	91	97½	8.57	+65
Cr Natl	7¼	92	97½	8.50	+54
Cr Natl	8¼	93	99⅝	8.48	+51
Denmark	8⅝	91	100⅝	8.68	+53
Denmark	8⅝	91	99⅝	8.65	+65
Denmark	8¼	91	99⅝	8.62	+63
Denmark	7¾	92	97	8.56	+62
Denmark	7⅝	93	97⅝	8.54	+57
Denmark	7¼	93	97⅝	8.62	+68
Denmark	8⅞	94	99⅝	8.52	+45
EDC	8¼	91	99⅝	8.45	+49
EDF	7⅞	93	98⅝	8.59	+41
EEC	10	93	104⅝	8.48	+53
EEC	7	91	97⅝	8.48	+41
EEC	8⅝	91	100⅝	8.47	+59
EEC	7¾	93	99⅝	8.48	+51
EEC	8⅝	93	99⅝	8.48	+51
EEC Oct	12	93	111⅞	8.53	+57
EIB	11⅞	93	110⅝	8.49	+53
EIB	12⅝	94	115⅝	8.50	+56
EIB	9⅝	94	108⅝	8.42	+44
EIB	7¾	93	97⅝	8.58	+62
EIB 'A'	7⅝	93	97¼	8.43	+48
Electrolux	9⅝	94	101¾	9.81	+107
Eurofima	9¼	93	102⅝	8.53	+56
Exportfin	11¼	92	105½	8.42	+67
Exportfin	7¼	92	97¼	8.44	+78
Exportfin	7⅝	93	96⅝	8.43	+67
Exportfin	7⅝	93	96⅝	8.44	+68
Exportfinans	8½	91	99⅝	8.58	+69
Ferrovie Stato	8½	93	99⅝	8.54	+57
Fin Export	10⅝	91	102⅝	8.50	+62
Fin Export Cr	9¼	91	101¼	8.48	+56
Fin Export Cr	8½	92	100	8.46	+51
Intl Bank Intl	8⅝	94	99⅝	8.69	+75
Italy	7	91	97⅝	8.52	+68
Italy	9	93	101⅝	8.46	+58
Italy	8½	94	100⅝	8.46	+53
K F W Intl Fin	9	94	101⅝	8.50	+56
NIB	8⅜	92	98⅞	8.62	+64
New Zealand	7½	91	98	8.69	+75
New Zealand	7⅞	91	98	8.72	+81
New Zealand	8	93	97⅝	8.68	+71
New Zealand	8¼	93	99⅝	8.53	+55
New Zealand	9	94	101⅝	8.65	+71
Norsk Hydro	7	92	95⅞	9.15	+122
Norway	7¼	91	98.050	8.44	+48
Norway	8⅝	93	101⅝	8.31	+34
Oest Postsas	10½	94	106⅝	8.48	+46
Prov Alberta	7⅝	91	97⅝	8.44	+54
Queensland	8	91	99	8.46	+63
Queensland	7¼	92	96¼	8.76	+81
SEK	8⅝	91	99⅝	8.66	+57
SEK	8⅝	91	99⅝	8.66	+60
SEK	7¼	91	97⅝	8.69	+68
SEK	8⅝	92	99.050	8.54	+59
SEK	7½	92	96⅝	8.55	+57
SEK	9⅝	93	103¼	8.43	+46
SEK	9	93	101⅝	8.45	+48
SEK	7½	94	96½	8.50	+55
SNCF	11½	93	108¼	8.54	+57
SNCF	7¼	94	95½	8.54	+59
Sec Victoria	9½	92	101½	8.82	+84
Soc Gen Fin	9⅝	93	101⅝	8.71	+75
St Bk Sth Aust	10¼	92	102⅝	8.78	+84
St Bk Sth Aust	9¼	93	101¼	8.77	+79
St Bk Victoria	8½	93	99⅝	8.76	+80
Statoil	9⅝	92	100⅝	8.94	+96
Statoil	7⅝	94	95½	8.91	+96
Sth Aust Govt	8⅝	93	99⅞	8.79	+82
Sweden	10⅝	92	104½	8.54	+56
Sweden	7	91	97½	8.45	+52
Sweden	7	92	97.050	8.45	+51
Victoria	10	92	103⅝	8.79	+80
Victoria P	11⅝	92	106	8.79	+83
World Bk	11	92	105	8.44	+50
World Bk	12	93	111⅝	8.48	+51
World Bk	12⅝	94	116⅝	8.49	+56
World Bk	12⅝	94	114⅝	8.53	+60
World Bk	7	92	97¼	8.40	+46
World Bk	9	93	102⅝	8.26	+29

Europe post 1994

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Australia	11	95	110	8.64	+68
Australia	11½	95	112½	8.72	+75
Austria	11¼	95	110⅝	8.46	+50
Austria	7¼	97	95⅝	8.52	+51
Austria	8⅝	00	99⅝	8.61	+60
BFCE	9¼	95	103⅝	8.53	+55
BFCE	7⅝	96	96⅝	8.54	+53
BFCE	7¾	97	95⅝	8.57	+55
Basf Finance	8	96	96⅝	8.77	+75
Belgium	9⅝	98	105¼	8.65	+64
Belgium	8	97	96⅝	8.64	+62
BP America	10	96	106⅝	8.97	+97
BP America	9⅝	99	105	8.92	+91
Brit Telecom	8⅝	95	101	8.37	+42
Brit Telecom	7⅝	96	95	8.61	+59
Brit Telecom	9⅝	98	104⅝	8.63	+60
Brit Telecom	8⅝	99	100⅝	8.60	+59
British Gas	8⅝	99	98⅝	8.63	+62
CCCE	8¼	95	103⅝	8.46	+54
CCCE	8⅝	99	100⅝	8.62	+61
CNCA	7½	96	93⅝	8.78	+77
CNE	11⅝	95	112⅝	8.64	+70
Canada	10	95	107⅝	8.29	+31
Canada	9⅝	95	103⅝	8.18	+19
Council Europe	9⅝	96	103⅝	8.61	+62
Council Europe	8	96	96⅝	8.61	+60
Cr Foncier	9¼	95	102⅝	8.52	+55
Cr Foncier	9½	95	105½	8.60	+58
Cr Local	8⅝	99	100	8.76	+75
Cr Lyonnais	9	96	101⅝	8.64	+63
Deut Bk	9⅝	96	104⅝	8.71	+70
ECSC	9⅝	99	102⅝	8.68	+73
ECSCTr A	8¼	96	98⅝	8.57	+56

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
EDC	9⅝	98	106⅝	8.46	+45
EDC	8⅝	00	101	8.49	+48
EDF	9⅝	95	104⅝	8.40	+43
EDF	9	98	102⅝	8.51	+50
EDF	9⅝	98	104⅝	8.54	+53
EDF	9⅝	99	105⅝	8.59	+58
EEC	8¼	96	98⅝	8.47	+46
EIB	10	97	107⅝	8.55	+54
EIB	12	95	114⅝	8.58	+59
EIB	7¼	96	96⅝	8.52	+51
EIB	9⅝	97	104⅝	8.51	+49
EIB	9½	99	105⅝	8.54	+53
EIB	8½	99	99⅝	8.54	+53
Elect Corp N Z	9⅝	96	100⅝	9.20	+119
Electrolux	10	96	104⅝	9.06	+108
Eurofima	9¼	96	103⅝	8.52	+53
Exportfin	7⅝	96	95⅝	8.47	+46
Farm Credit	7¼	96	96	8.55	+53
Ferrovie Stato	9⅝	09	105	8.58	+57
Fin Export Cr	9⅝	95	103½	8.60	+63
Finland	9	96	103⅝	8.50	+50
Gef Co	7⅝	97	94⅝	8.68	+66
IADB	10½	95	108⅝	8.64	+67
IADB	9⅝	95	105⅝	8.61	+63
IADB	7⅝	96	95	8.61	+60
IFC	8⅝	96	100⅝	8.65	+65
Italy	9½	95	104½	8.52	+55
Italy	9⅝	96	102⅝	8.58	+59
Italy	9⅝	99	106⅝	8.62	+61
Manitoba	7½	96	94⅝	8.67	+67
New Zealand	8	97	95⅝	8.77	+75
Petro-Canada	7¼	96	93½	8.57	+57
Prov Alberta	9⅝	95	104⅝	8.43	+45
Qantas	10⅝	95	107	8.74	+78
Qantas	8⅝	96	99⅝	8.76	+77
Qantas	9⅝	96	104⅝	8.79	+78
Quantas	9⅝	96	105⅝	8.80	+79
Quebec Hydro	9⅝	96	107⅝	8.56	+55
Quebec Prov	9	98	102½	8.56	+64
Queensland	10¼	95	106⅝	8.78	+82
SAS	10	99	106⅝	9.08	+107
SAS	9⅝	99	105⅝	9.07	+106
SNCF	7⅝	96	95⅝	8.59	+58
SNCF	9⅝	96	105½	8.58	+57
Sainsburys	9⅝	96	101⅝	8.87	+85
State Bk Nsw	10⅝	96	108⅝	8.99	+98
Statoil	9⅝	95	102⅝	9.03	+106
Sweden	8⅝	96	101⅝	8.45	+45
Sweden	9⅝	98	104⅝	8.47	+45
Victoria P	8⅝	96	97⅝	8.84	+82
World Bank	9⅝	99	106⅝	8.53	+52
World Bk	10⅝	95	107⅝	8.47	+51
World Bk	9⅝	96	105	8.47	+49
World Bk	7⅝	97	95⅝	8.51	+49
World Bk	9	97	102⅝	8.49	+47
World Bk	9⅝	98	104⅝	8.53	+52
World Bk	9	04	102⅝	8.66	+65
World Bk Globl	8⅝	99	101	8.39	+38

Far East

United States

Third World

Dollar Zeros

DM Straights

Europeans

Non-Europeans

Supranationals

DM Zeros

ECU Straights

Yen Straights

Listing above does not include floating rate notes or convertibles. Coupon, price and yield are expressed in percent.
For dollar-denominated issues, Spd/Trsy is differential between yield to maturity of bond and yield on U.S. Treasury's issues with the same maturity, expressed in basis points.
Prices and yields are all on a bid basis.
Pp: private placement.
W/w: with warrants.
X/w: ex warrants.

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Mutual Funds

Figures as of close of trading Friday Oct. 30

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTE						
GMAC Canada	C$ 150	1996	—	100⅛	—	Coupon will be the 1-month bankers acceptances rate. Callable at par in 1991. Fees 0.125%. Denominations C$100,000. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
FIXED-COUPONS						
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole	$250	1994	8¾	101.80	100.10	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (IBJ Int'L)
European Investment Bank	$150	1999	8½	99¾	99.65	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Fuji Heavy Industries	$300	1999	8¾	101⅜	98.75	Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations $10,000. (Daiwa Europe.)
Hokuriku Electric Power	$200	1996	8⅝	101¾	99.38	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Yamaichi Int'L)
Kyushu Electric Power	$200	1996	8⅝	101⅞	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Swedish Export Credit	£ 100	1994	12	101⅝	98.40	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Samuel Montagu & Co.)
World Bank	£ 100	1994	10⅞	98.60	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Baring Brothers.)
African Development Bank	FF 1,000	1999	9⅝	101⅛	99.00	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
Credit Suisse Finance	ITL 100,000	1993	12⅝	101.45	99.90	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.)
Royal Bank of Canada	C$ 100	1994	10¾	101¾	99.88	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (RBC Dominion Securities Int'L)
Crédit Lyonnais (Australia)	Au$ 50	1992	16¼	102	100.50	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Hambros Bank.)
Union Bank of Finland	Au$ 100	1990	9	94.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	Y 10,000.	1992	5.70	101¼	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations 100 million yen. (LTCB Int'L)
New Zealand	Y 50,000	1996	7	100.80	—	Coupon will be payable in Australian dollars. Noncallable. (Nomura Securities.)
Skopbank	Y 10,000	1992	5¾	101⅜	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations 100 million yen. (IBJ Int'L)
World Bank	Y 10,000	1994	7.51	101½	—	Semiannual coupon, payable in Australian dollars, will be 7.51% in the first year and 7.65% thereafter. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations 500 million yen. (LTCB Int'L)
EQUITY-LINKED						
Hanshin Electric Railway	$150	1993	3⅛	100	108.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,138 yen per share and at 142.80 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'L)
Hanwa	$800	1994	3⅞	100	105.38	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 3,034 yen per share and at 142.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. $700 million issued in Europe and $100 million issued in Asia. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Japan Storage Battery	$100	1993	open	100	104.00	Coupon indicated at 3⅛%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Nov. 1. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Keihin Electric Express Railway	$150	1993	3⅛	100	108.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,917 yen per share and at 142.80 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Nippon Meat Packers	$200	1993	open	100	103.75	Coupon indicated at 3⅛%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Oct. 31. (Yamaichi Int'L)
Sanraku	$100	1993	open	100	105.00	Coupon indicated at 3⅛%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Oct. 31. (Nomura Int'L)
Tokuyama Soda	$200	1993	3⅛	100	103.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,046 yen per share and at 143.30 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'L)
Toshiba	$1,200.	1993	open	100	103.75	Coupon indicated at 3⅛%. Noncallable. Each $25,000 note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Nov. 2. (Nomura Int'L)
Toyobo	$150	1993	3⅛	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 942 yen per share and at 143.20 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Mitsubishi Trust & Banking	DM 300	1995	2⅛	100	97.75	Semiannually. Redeemable at 105 in 1992 to yield 4.80%. Convertible at 2,909 yen per share and at 77.86 yen per mark. Fees 2%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Nippon Signal	DM 80	1994	open	100	99.75	Coupon indicated at 1½%. Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Oct. 30. (Commerzbank.)
Toyobo	DM 150	1994	1½	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 942 yen per share and at 77.42 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Deutsche Bank.)

China Claims Rise in Level of Foreign Investment

Reuters

BEIJING — China approved 4,281 new ventures involving total foreign investment of $4 billion in the first nine months of 1989, a 14 percent increase in volume and an 11 percent rise in value over the year-earlier period, the Xinhua news agency said Sunday.

The news came one day after a senior Chinese economist reportedly forecast soaring unemployment in China.

Xinhua said the rise in investment occurred despite June's antigovernment riots, which had had an unfavorable influence on foreign investment in China. It did not give detailed figures.

The agency also quoted an official of the Huaneng Fine Coal Corp. as saying it was seeking foreign capital to develop one of China's biggest coalfields, Shenfu-Dongsheng, covering 25,500 square kilometers (9,800 square miles) with total deposits of 230 billion tons of quality steaming coal.

The coalfield stretches from Inner Mongolia to Shaanxi province. Development work began in 1986 and there is a production target of 40 million to 50 million tons a year by the end of the century.

Meanwhile, a senior economist was quoted Saturday as saying that China's unemployment rate is set to double this year, presenting a new challenge to a government struggling to reduce inflation through unpopular austerity measures.

"The sword of Damocles hanging over the capitalist society is now hanging over the heads of the workers of new China," Song Xiaowu was quoted as saying by Xinhua.

China's jobless rate would probably reach 4 percent by the end of this year, double the number out of work last February, he said.

Mr. Song, who is labor director of the China Enterprise Management Association, was addressing a business conference on Friday.

Four percent unemployment is low compared with the rate in many Western countries, but in China, which has a population of 1.1 billion, it represents millions of people. It would probably be the highest number of people out of work in China since the early 1950s.

Mr. Song did not give overall figures and China's official statistics are vague. Earlier this year, Chinese newspapers mentioned about 20 million to 30 million jobless people in urban areas.

In addition, Mr. Song said, state enterprises had about 20 million "surplus workers" — employed staff who turn up at their posts but have nothing to do.

In the countryside, reforms over the last decade have boosted productivity but left 80 million farmers looking for work, said Mr. Song.

"The unemployment problem has come to the forefront of our whole society," he said.

A major cause of the big jump in the number of jobless, he added, was the government austerity program, launched 13 months ago to cool an overheated economy and cut inflation.

Premier Li Peng, the driving force behind the program, has said it will last at least three years.

Inflation has fallen from around 20 percent at the end of 1988 to a current annual rate of about 13 percent, according to official figures. Cuts in government investment, the abandonment of many construction projects and a slump in tourism following the military crackdown on prodemocracy protests in June have put millions out of work.

Beijing's city authorities announced new regulations last week in an effort to keep the jobless rate below 1 percent, Xinhua reported.

Guangdong Targets Investments

Reuters

GUANGZHOU, China — The government of Guangdong province in southern China is drafting new policies to focus on its priorities on overseas investment, Vice Governor Zhang Kaoli said Sunday.

Power stations, highways and railway lines and telecommunications facilities will get top priority.

"We will impose tighter controls over light industry, especially those manufacturers with low efficiency and poor management but existing overseas joint ventures will not be affected," Mr. Zhang said.

Light industry in Guangdong has expanded rapidly since 1978, when China introduced its open-door policy, helped by an influx of overseas investment coming mainly from Hong Kong. That influx enabled Guangdong, which abuts Hong Kong, to completely overhaul its infrastructure, the governor said.

Guangdong's industrial output grew by 35 percent in 1988, mostly fueled by light industry, particularly electrical consumer products, such as refrigerators, television sets and washing machines.

In addition to infrastructure, heavy industrial development — particularly iron, steel, plastics and other raw materials-processing industries — are on on the most-wanted list for further development, Mr. Zhang said.

Besides government funding, the province plans to develop new means of raising the necessary capital, including tolls on bridges and roads.

Airlines See 7% Growth In International Traffic

United Press International

GENEVA — The world trade group for airlines expects international passenger and freight traffic to grow 7 percent a year from 1989 to 1993, with the fastest expansion in Asia and the Pacific, according to a report for release Monday.

The International Air Transport Association also said net income among its 154 members in 1988 nearly tripled, to $2.5 billion from $900 million in 1987. Revenue rose 11.2 percent, to $125.1 billion.

The report was issued as member airlines assembled in Warsaw for the group's 45th annual meeting.

International passenger growth was expected to be around 8 percent this year and in 1990, then "settle down to 6.5 to 7 percent in 1991-1993," it said.

Passenger and freight traffic on all international services probably will show annual growth of about 7 percent from 1989 to 1993.

"Asia and the Pacific will remain the fastest-growing region during the period, with an 11 percent average annual increase in passenger traffic expected in the North Pacific area and 9 percent in Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific.

"Europe and North America are forecast to show consistent growth of 6 percent on average during 1989-1993," IATA said.

Scheduled international services accounted for $60.9 billion or almost half of total 1988 revenue, up 13.2 percent over the previous year. Net profit on international operations rose 78 percent, to $1.6 billion.

IATA members carried 190 million passengers in 1988 on international scheduled services, the report said, or 6.4 percent more than in 1987. But the passenger load factor — occupied seats — increased only by 0.6 percent, to 67.1 percent, because of increased capacity.

Domestic services registered a passenger increase of just 0.1 percent, to 442 million, IATA said, with the load factor declining 0.4 percent, to 64 percent.

Freight traffic rose 9 percent last year, to 6 million tons.

The biggest problem airlines face, IATA said, is "lack of adequate airport and airspace capacity to meet current and future demand."

Singapore Air Profit Rose 34% in Half

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines Ltd. said Sunday that group net income in the half ended Sept. 30 rose 34.4 percent, to 610.3 million Singapore dollars ($310.9 million) from 454.1 million dollars a year earlier.

The increased profit was attributable to a higher traffic, higher net investment income, lower depreciation charges and a surplus of 90.8 million dollars from the sale of an airplane.

The company's revenue rose 11.3 percent, to 2.47 billion dollars, while parent net income climbed 38.1 percent, to 564.0 million dollars.

Singapore Air said it would pay an interim dividend worth 42.1 million dollars.

Advance bookings for the second half of the financial year are strong and traffic is expected to remain buoyant, the company said. But it added that fuel costs have been rising.

Official Says Banks Hold Qintex Key

Agence France-Presse

SYDNEY — An Australian regulator questioned Sunday whether Qintex Australia Ltd. was solvent and indicated the company could be in serious trouble if its bankers do not increase their support.

Henry Bosch, chairman of National Companies and Securities Commission, said on television that the most important issue to be resolved between the Qintex group and its bankers was whether the companies were solvent.

He added that Qintex would be in "a most serious situation" without further bank support.

Qintex also is facing an NCSC probe into 42 million Australian dollars ($32.3 million) paid to a company owned by its executives for services and expenses.

Mr. Bosch's comments came after newspaper reports that bankers of Qintex Australia had decided to offer it only 20 million Australian dollars, less than half the working capital it had sought.

Christopher Skase, the Qintex chairman, has insisted the company is solvent.

Qintex took an abrupt downward turn last month, when it failed to deliver a $50 million deposit on its proposed $1.45 billion acquisition of MGM/UA Communications Co.

On Oct. 20, Qintex Australia's 43 percent-owned U.S. subsidiary, Qintex Entertainment Inc., filed for bankruptcy protection after it could not make a $5.9 million payment owed to MCA Inc.

Last week, Qintex Australia said it would accelerate an asset disposal plan and merge with Qintex Ltd., which has a 55 percent stake in it. Mr. Skase controls Qintex Ltd.

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MARKET: *Brokerages Abandon Program Trading*

(Continued from first finance page) by Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, to give the Securities and Exchange Commission power to halt program trading when the market is volatile.

Market reform legislation that has been moving slowly through Congress since shortly after the 1987 stock market collapse is coming up for action soon in a subcommittee headed by Mr. Markey and is high on the agenda for the Senate Banking Committee. Wall Street is concerned that the current climate may improve prospects for program-trading curbs, Senate sources said.

"Excessive volatility has caused concern that stretches from corporate America to Main Street," said Mr. Markey. He pointed out that many Wall Street firms voluntarily quit program trading after the 1987 collapse, but lots of others kept doing it and most of those that withdrew had drifted back into the business until recently.

Of the many computerized trading strategies, the one that is causing the most concern is called index arbitrage. It involves playing the stock market in New York against the stock index futures market in Chicago.

Stock index futures are contracts to buy or sell an imaginary basket of stock — such as one share of each of the 500 companies that make up the Standard & Poor's 500-share index.

Small investors cannot play this game because it takes large computers to track the two markets simultaneously and to send orders to buy or sell 500 stocks at once.

SHIP: *Soviet Builders Are Converted for Civilian Use*

(Continued from first finance page) Union could provide welcome business for foreign shipbuilders.

"Military shipyards, especially if they are geared toward specific kinds of vessels such as submarines, do not have the optimal infrastructure for modern civilian shipbuilding," said Mr. Rohkamm. "They have a lot to do in order to catch up."

The Soviet interest in Western shipbuilding was highlighted by a recent, 1.2 billion Deutsche mark ($759 million) Soviet order for several commercial vessels from Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft AG and Bremer Vulkan AG, two major West German shipbuilders.

In addition, a wide range of small Western suppliers providing parts and services, often involving high-technology, are likely candidates for Soviet orders.

While this business is already helping West European shipbuilders recover from the lean years, the Soviet Union is making little secret of its hope to become a serious competitor in its own right.

The Soviet minister of shipping, Igor Koksanov, is leading a delegation to West Germany on a 10-day visit and was clearly in the market to sell as well as buy.

H. Jürgen Meyer, a Hamburg-based agent with 17 years of experience in dealing with Soviet shipping, said he believed the climate was already ripe for Soviet shipyards to win major orders for certain kinds of ships.

"Since they already have a large merchant fleet, they have the know-how and they generally have a reputation as reliable business partners," said Harald Block, a shipping consultant in Hamburg.

Western businessmen claim that the great danger is that the Soviet Union could wrap its fledgling industry in a web of hidden and direct subsidies.

All of the world's major shipbuilders are padded or protected in some form by governments. But Western companies stress that the industry has become dominated by Japan and South Korea due to exceptionally high levels of government aid for builders in those countries. Some members of the industry fear the Soviet Union might develop along these lines as well.

Others are more optimistic, and note that Soviet commercial shipbuilding, benefiting from a shift of resources away the military, could be one of the first major Soviet industries to be boosted by perestroika.

"Others will not want to make the mistakes of the South Koreans," said Werner Fante, a general manager of the West German Shipbuilding Association, noting the surprising downturn in the last several years for South Korea's shipbuilders in spite of heavy government protection and direction.

BONDS: *Mysterious Trader Spooks T-Bond Dealers*

(Continued from first finance page) said he thought the trader was merely seeking a bit of notoriety fame.

"The only reason is to be famous and enjoy controlling the market for a short time," he said.

If that is the case, his visibility and fame may backfire, some on Wall Street said, hopefully, adding that traders are better prepared to react to him.

"They may have his license number now," said Alan Medaugh, a portfolio manager at C.J. Lawrence/Morgan Grenfell Inc.

■ U.S. Bonds Gain

The U.S. bond market closed higher last week amid growing optimism that the Federal Reserve Board may lower short-term interest rates, wire services reported.

The benchmark U.S. Treasury long bond, the 8⅛ percent issue that matures in 2019, closed at 102 3/32 to yield 7.94 percent, up in price from 101 20/32 to yield 7.98 percent the previous week.

Analysts said the Treasury market faltered Friday on news of a change in the U.S. government auction schedule in an effort to raise cash before the federal debt limit expires Tuesday.

The Treasury bought time, they said, by announcing a $2 billion cash management bill auction for Monday that postpones a default to Nov. 9 from Nov. 3. The 51-day cash management bill auction will add greater supply to the short-term sector, pushing up rates needed to attract investors.

Three-month bills closed Friday at 7.79 percent, up from 7.55 percent the previous week, while the six-month bills closed at 7.64 percent, up from 7.34 percent a week earlier.

The Treasury also said the cash management bills and the regular $15.6 billion of bills up for auction Monday will settle Tuesday instead of Thursday. This will effectively prevent investors from rolling over current bill holdings into the auction, as the old securities will not mature until Thursday, economists noted.

(UPI, NYT)

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Oct. 25	Oct. 18
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.79	8.90
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.75	8.86
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.68	8.63
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	12.44	12.56
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.37	9.13
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	11.74	11.66
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.77	10.56
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.01	8.94
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	8.96	8.87
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.76	10.95
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	17.01	17.01
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	12.76	12.95
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	5.53	5.48
Yen, less than 5 yrs	5.56	5.47

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales Oct. 27

Primary Market	Cedel $	Cedel Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	608.00	426.40	1,704.00	410.00
Convert.	—	0.10	—	—
FRNs	—	9.40	100.00	—
ECP	2,574.20	273.80	8,375.10	1,434.40
Total	3,182.20	709.70	10,179.10	1,844.40

Secondary Market	Cedel $	Cedel Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	5,188.70	9,881.70	14,478.20	7,130.60
Convert.	205.90	771.00	1,099.50	581.50
FRNs	1,010.80	1,131.10	4,220.20	2,774.80
ECP	2,135.10	1,156.20	3,336.10	1,926.10
Total	8,540.50	12,940.00	25,134.00	12,413.00

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates Oct. 27

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	8 11/16	8 11/16	8 7/16
Deutsche mark	8	8 3/16	8 3/16
Pound sterling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
French franc	10¼	10¼	10 3/16
ECU	10 11/16	10 11/16	10 11/16
Yen	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛

Source: Morgan Guaranty, Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

Treasury Bonds

Oct. 27

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk-ago yield
31.10.91	99 18/32	99 20/32	7.87	7.93
15.08.92	99 27/32	99 29/32	7.93	7.97
30.09.93	101 6/32	101 7/32	7.90	7.97
15.11.94	101 16/32	101 18/32	7.80	7.93
15.10.96	100 8/32	100 10/32	7.95	7.99
15.08.99	100 13/32	100 15/32	7.94	7.98
15.02.06	111 29/32	112	8.05	8.07
15.08.19	102 2/32	102 4/32	7.94	7.98

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates

Oct. 27

Tax Exempt Bonds: Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.40 %
Money Market Funds: Donoghue's 7-Day Average	8.47 %
Bank Money Market Accounts: Bank Rate Monitor Index	6.40 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	9.87 %

Source: New York Times.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Electronic Data Sys.

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	1,370.	1,220.
Net Inc.	110.90	95.90
Per Share	0.93	0.79
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	4,030.	3,540.
Net Inc.	315.80	280.70
Per Share	2.62	2.30

Emerson Radio

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	262.00	210.40
Net Inc.	5.28	3.26
Per Share	0.15	0.09
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Revenue	483.20	373.80
Oper Net	8.78	4.37
Oper Share	0.24	0.12

1989 6-month net excludes tax credit of $199,000.

Esselte Business Sys.

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	329.10	319.90
Net Inc.	9.48	10.70
Per Share	0.46	0.49
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,030.	1,020.
Net Inc.	39.40	40.40
Per Share	1.91	1.97

Ferro

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	266.70	247.70
Net Inc.	11.90	11.80
Per Share	0.51	0.56
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	813.60	748.20
Net Inc.	37.40	34.90
Per Share	1.69	1.69

Per share results after preferred dividends.

Ford Motor

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	20,200.	20,400.
Net Inc.	477.10	856.30
Per Share	1.03	1.78
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	72,000.	68,500.
Net Inc.	3,500.	4,100.
Per Share	7.51	8.53

General Motors

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	28,790.	28,220.
Net Inc.	516.90	859.20
Per Share	0.72	1.23
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	95,570.	91,210.
Net Inc.	3,520.	3,460.
Per Share	5.32	5.05

Harris Bankcorp

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Net Inc.	(a)71.2	28.70
Per Share	—	4.31

a: loss.

Int'l Flavors & Frag.

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	216.90	200.10
Net Inc.	34.20	30.70
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	680.90	658.30
Net Inc.	114.20	105.40
Per Share	3.01	2.78

Kelly Services

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	358.80	335.80
Net Inc.	20.40	18.30
Per Share	0.69	0.61
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,030.	947.40
Net Inc.	54.30	45.80
Per Share	1.81	1.53

Per share results adjusted for 5-for-4 split in May.

Mapco

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	595.40	457.40
Net Inc.	22.40	23.50
Per Share	0.58	0.59
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,700.	1,340.
Net Inc.	84.20	87.30
Per Share	2.20	2.19

9 Months	1989	1988
Revenue	1,890.	1,750.
Oper Net	56.90	89.30
Oper Share	1.70	2.59

Quantum Chemical

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	557.70	724.40
Net Inc.	(a)21.40	99.80
Per Share	—	3.92
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	2,040.	2,120.
Net Inc.	229.30	285.40
Per Share	9.23	10.51

a: loss.

Raychem

1st Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	242.30	235.30
Net Inc.	4.85	5.82
Per Share	0.14	0.17

Rorer Group

9 Months	1989	1988
Revenue	778.70	716.40
Net Inc.	41.80	34.90
Per Share	1.29	1.11

Seamen's

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Net Inc.	(a)116.4	4.47
Per Share	—	0.28
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Net Inc.	(a)168.2	14.80
Per Share	—	0.91

a: loss. 1989 nets include loss of $97 million and gain of $1.9 million. Nets also include loss provisions of $3.7 million vs $2 million in quarters and of $9.6 million vs $6 million in 9 months.

Southwest Airlines

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	266.40	239.10
Net Inc.	24.60	26.60
Per Share	0.81	0.85
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	759.50	634.60
Net Inc.	63.40	41.90
Per Share	2.09	1.33

Sysco

1st Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,880.	1,560.
Net Inc.	31.60	26.10
Per Share	0.35	0.29

Per share results adjusted for 2-for-1 split in Oct.

Timken

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	358.30	373.50
Net Inc.	7.29	8.69
Per Share	0.24	0.31
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,200.	1,100.
Net Inc.	65.20	41.10
Per Share	2.24	1.46

Witco

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	395.00	402.70
Net Inc.	20.50	20.00
Per Share	0.86	0.85
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,210.	1,280.
Oper Net	64.00	51.30
Oper Share	2.69	2.19

Wrigley (Wm) Jr

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	242.20	232.10
Net Inc.	30.30	23.00
Per Share	0.77	0.57
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	763.10	688.80
Net Inc.	90.80	73.70
Per Share	2.31	1.83

1989 nets include gain of $3.2 million.

Zenith Electronics

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	376.80	360.70
Net Inc.	(a)19.10	2.00
Per Share	—	0.08
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,110.	961.20
Net Loss	21.00	18.50

a: loss.

McDonnel Douglas

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	3,720.	3,680.
Oper Net	32.00	87.00
Oper Share	0.84	2.28
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	10,330.	10,330.
Oper Net	(a)26.0	220.00
Oper Share	—	5.73

a: loss.

National Intergroup

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	747.80	623.50
Net Inc.	8.60	(a)50.3
Per Share	0.33	—
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,480.	1,220.
Net Inc.	21.60	(a)40.9
Per Share	0.87	—

a: loss. Per share results after preferred dividends.

Newell

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	296.80	264.50
Net Inc.	24.50	19.00
Per Share	0.81	0.69
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	844.40	734.50
Net Inc.	55.70	40.20
Per Share	1.84	1.40

Niagara Mohawk Power

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	613.00	608.40
Net Inc.	36.30	52.30
Per Share	0.19	0.31
Year	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	2,850.	2,780.
Net Inc.	137.90	180.00
Per Share	0.48	0.99

Northern States Power

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	483.00	530.20
Net Inc.	73.30	84.60
Per Share	1.10	1.27
12 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,970.	1,950.
Net Inc.	203.60	221.30
Per Share	2.93	3.23

Per share results after preferred dividends.

Norton

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	368.50	340.70
Net Inc.	20.60	22.00
Per Share	0.98	1.03
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,150.	1,060.
Net Inc.	81.20	77.20
Per Share	3.87	3.68

Nets include credits of $1.4 million vs $3.3 million in quarters and of $4.4 million vs $7.7 million in 9 months.

Pacific Enterprises

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	1,570.	n.a.
Net Inc.	49.00	65.00
Per Share	0.69	1.00
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Net Inc.	169.00	181.00
Per Share	2.49	2.90

1988 quarter net includes gain of $16 million. Per share results after preferred dividends.

Pennzoil

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	644.40	616.90
Net Inc.	35.40	39.30
Per Share	0.87	0.93
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	2,110.	1,650.
Net Inc.	206.00	1,440.
Per Share	5.36	36.07

Premark Int'l.

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	615.50	565.20
Net Inc.	13.50	19.00
Per Share	0.38	0.55

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*hd.del.	D.M.	739	379
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NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday. Oct. 20

A

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A&W Bd			2144	26¼	23¼	23⅝	—2⅛
ABS s	.32	4.4	47	7¼	7	7¼	— ¼
ACC Co	.12	1.8	1279	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
ADC			180	16⅜	15½	15½	— ¾
ADT			9058	30⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅛
AEL			122	7¾	7¼	7½	— ¼
AEP			128	22	20¾	21¼	— ¼
AIRCOA			31	3½	3½	3½	
ALC h			2490	2⅛	1⅞	2	
ASK			14814	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
AST			19203	11⅜	10¼	10½	— ⅛
AamRt	.10	.9	436	12¾	11	11	—1½
AbingB	.32	3.6	791	9¼	7	9	+2
AbeLinc	.20e	1.1	186	18½	17½	17½	— ⅜
Abram s	.20	4.4	146	4½	4⅜	4½	
Acadin			3740	1⅛			—
Accel	†		129	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Aceptin			264	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Acclaim s			6637	8⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅝
Acl wtB			466	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
Aceto	.14b	1.0	25	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¼
ACMT			5	9	9	9	
AcmeSt			1152	21¼	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
ActARI	†		1822	10½	9⅝	9⅝	
ActnSv	.32b	2.9	143	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
ActAuSt			221	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅜
Acxiom			662	20⅝	20	20½	+ ⅜
AdacLb	.16	3.2	5386	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	— ⅜
Adage			1114	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Adapt			6356	18⅝	15⅝	15⅞	—2⅝
AdingI s			1236	22¼	19	19½	—2⅛
AdiaSv	.14	.6	1340	23¼	22½	23½	— ¼
AdobeS s	.141	.9	8239	17¼	16	16¼	— ⅞
Adtec			236	3⅛	3	3⅛	
AdvClr			1426	7¾	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅜
AdvRos			280	12	11	11	— ¾
AdvMag			42	14½	14	14½	
AdMkSv			1789	13¼	12½	13	+ ¼
AdvPolv			880	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
AdvSem			222	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
AdvTel			1770	23¼	19¾	20½	—3⅛
Advanta	.10e	1.1	4579	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	— ¾
AdvoSy			3121	8⅝	6⅞	7⅛	—1⅛
Aequitrn			511	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Aegon	1.39e	2.7	318	52⅝	50¾	51	—1
AerSysI			534	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
AflBcCo	.32	6.1	742	6	5	5¼	— ⅜
AflBsh			785	12¼	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
AgncyR	†		3960	14⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅝
Agnico g	.20	2.4	2011	8⅝	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅜
Agourn			742	10⅝	10	10⅛	
AirMd			2924	5⅛	4½	5	
AirWisc	†		1176	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅛
Airlnd			2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Airtran	.16	1.5	1075	10⅞	9½	10⅝	+1
Akorn	.06e	3.2	302	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Akzo	1.151	3.8	2075	32⅝	30⅛	30⅝	—1½
AlamBc	.60	2.7	9	23	22	22	+ ½
Alaten	1.10	9.3	138	12½	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
AlcoHlt			679	20	18	18⅝	— ⅜
Aldus			10252	16½	14¼	14¾	— ½
AlexBr	.22	2.0	2618	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
AlexBld	.80	2.2	5508	37⅝	35¼	35⅝	— ½
AlfaCp	.36	3.1	424	11½	10	11½	+1
Algorex			80	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Allco	.20	.6	1580	34½	32½	32⅝	—1¼
AllAm s			136	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅝
AllCity			166	4⅞	4½	4½	
AlegW			227	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
AlnOrg	.40	1.1	32	36½	35½	36	
AllFinl	1.00	2.2	36	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
AllanPh			1228	11⅛	10	10¼	— ¾
Alliant			7880	6⅞	5⅝	6⅛	— ½
AlldBk	.30	3.5	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
AlldCap	.64	3.7	217	19	17	17½	—1¼
AldColl			530	15⅞	14⅞	15⅝	
AlldGp	.44	3.7	55	12½	11½	12	+ ¼
AlldRsh			165	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
AloyCpt			47	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
AlistFn			932	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Allwast			6385	25½	24	24⅝	—1
Aloette	.32	3.0	137	11½	10⅜	10⅝	
Alphari			105	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
AlpMic			93	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Altera			5219	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅝
Altus			541	2	1⅞	2	
Altos			7430	8½	7⅜	8	+ ½
Altron			57	5⅛	4½	5⅛	
AmcorF	.50	2.9	75	17½	17	17	— ½
Amrlon	.37	2.8	88	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
Amerbc	.22	2.0	580	11½	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
AFFMI2	2.32e	27.7	542	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
AFFF			859	22¾	21¼	21¼	—1⅝
AmFPr	1.60	11.0	202	15½	14½	14½	—1
AFTxE	1.70	13.1	730	13½	13	13	
AFTxE2	1.28a	9.7	227	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
AWAirl			5954	11¾	10½	10½	—1⅛
ABnkr	.50	4.1	3024	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
AmCity			345	16⅜	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
ACaloid	.44	3.7	90	12	11½	11¾	+ ¼
AConsu			281	8⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
AmEcol			262	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
AFSvDu			15	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
AFilm	.86	3.4	49	25½	24	25½	+1½
AGreet	.66	2.1	12746	34¼	31⅝	31⅝	—2
AHltSv			407	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
AHSld			2216	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
AlndF	.56	6.6	48	9	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
AmIntg			773	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
AMagnt			355	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅜
AMS			3308	14	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
AMedE			279	8⅛	7½	7¾	—1⅛
AMidl			222	⅝	½	½	
ANtlns	1.48	4.5	599	33⅞	32½	33¼	— ⅜
ANuclC			25	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
AmNurs			433	1	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on next page)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Offer Reported for Krauss-Maffei

HAMBURG (Reuters) — Krauss-Maffei AG, the manufacturer of the Leopard tank, will be taken over by the engineering concern Mannesmann AG and the privately owned Diehl GmbH arms group, Der Spiegel magazine reported Sunday.

Der Spiegel said the takeover had been arranged by Deutsche Bank AG. Mannesmann was interested in Krauss-Maffei's machine-making sector while Diehl was interested in its the tank-making division. Company spokesmen were unavailable for comment.

Brierley Acquires Russ Togs Stake

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A Hong Kong investment concern controlled by the New Zealand financier Sir Ronald Brierley has acquired an 8.06 percent stake in Russ Togs Inc. and said it was seeking clearance from regulators to acquire up to 25 percent of the New York-based apparel manufacturer.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Friday, Industrial Equity Pacific Ltd. said that the shares had been purchased for investment purposes only. Industrial Equity purchased its 591,700 Russ Togs shares for an average price per share of $11.69.

DPC Launches Bid for Dataproducts

NEW YORK (NYT) — DPC Acquisition Partners has launched an unsolicited $10-a-share cash tender offer for all the shares of the Dataproducts Corp. that it does not already control, in a transaction that values the company at about $210 million.

DPC Acquisition is controlled by Crescott Inc., a New York investment firm that already has 7.5 percent of Dataproducts' 21 million shares. California-based Dataproducts is a maker of computer printers.

In August, Dataproducts rejected a Crescott offer of cash and securities worth an estimated $283 million.

For the Record

Alitalia, the Italian state airline, said Saturday it plans to make a two-for-three rights issue to increase its capital by 390 billion lire ($287.3 million) to 975 billion lire. The money is to be used to buy new planes and improve ground facilities. *(Reuters)*

National Westminster Bank PLC said Saturday it will close its representative office in Bahrain by the end of the year. It cited a downturn in wholesale money market activities in the Middle East and reduced volume of government and corporate financing opportunities. *(Reuters)*

Banque Nationale de Paris, the French state-owned bank, said Saturday it has received permission from the Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Ministry to open a representative office in Hanoi. *(Reuters)*

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / *Via Agence France-Presse*

Frankfurt

Nervousness after the Oct. 13 stock market dive weighed on West German stocks last week. The DAX index fell 61.28 points, to 1,462.93, and the Commerzbank indicator fell 62.60 points, to 1,838.20.

Blue-chip shares took a beating, as institutional investors pulled out of the market, and the trend was exacerbated by low volume.

Volume on West Germany's eight stock exchanges was a slim 21.74 billion Deutsche marks, down from 40.26 billion DM the previous week.

Losing shares included the carmakers BMW, which closed down 38 DM at 518, Daimler-Benz, which slipped 32 DM to 689.50, and Volkswagen, which fell 26 DM to 427.

Pharmaceutical stocks also came under pressure, particularly Bayer, which lost 15.50 DM to 282. Schering dived 51 DM 729.

Hong Kong

Prices continued to drift downward on the Hong Kong stock exchange, as erratic trading on Wall Street affected the bourse.

The Hang Seng Index dropped 35.96 points during the week, to finish at 2,667.99, following a hefty loss of 78.35 points the previous week. The broader-based Hong Kong Index fell 22.61 points, to 1,757.23, after sliding 52.46 points the previous week.

Average daily turnover was cut by about half, to 699 million Hong Kong dollars, from the prior week's 1.38 billion Hong Kong dollars.

Apart from a gain of 28.22 points on Monday prompted by bargain-hunting, the market moved lower the rest of the week.

Dealers said external factors, such as the scheduled resumption of Chinese sovereignty in 1997, would continue to rule the Hong Kong market in the short term.

London

News of Nigel Lawson's resignation as chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday hit an already-fragile London stock market last week, adding to existing jitters over a looming recession in Britain and nervousness over Wall Street's gyrations.

The Financial Times 100-share index sustained a series of slides through the week, leading to a final loss of 97.0 points from the week earlier, to 2,082.1. The close was below 2,100 for the first time since last April, and more than 300 points below its level in early September.

But despite the apparent carnage, there was very little actual selling, traders said. Securities houses' successive markdowns flushed out neither buyers nor sellers in great quantities. Some commentators expressed surprise that the market had not fallen further.

Just as market-makers were digesting yet another bad British balance-of-payments figure on Tuesday, a heavy slide on Wall Street hit prices hard. New York's recovery later the same day came too late to cheer the London market, which took another bashing Thursday when a bellwether stock, ICI, turned in worse-than-expected third-quarter profits.

Mr. Lawson's resignation came after the market's close on Thursday, but hit the 100-share index for a 40-point loss on Friday morning.

Milan

Shares suffered substantial losses last week, giving the market its second losing week in a row. Analysts said the Oct. 13 plunge on Wall Street was particularly to blame.

The MIB index was off 3.04 percent from a week earlier week, dropping from 1,118 to 1,084, while the Comit indicator lost 2.98 percent, declining from 663.47 to 643.68.

Bank stocks were hit hardest during the week, as Comit plunged 8.46 percent, and Mediobanca 4.99 percent. Fiat was off 3.61 percent, Pirelli SpA down 5.45 percent, CIR 5.47 percent, Olivetti 2.96 percent, Montedison 3.16 percent, Ferfin 1.35 percent, Generali 3.11 percent, and Enimont 1.12 percent.

Paris

Stocks suffered a marked setback. The SBF index dropped to 510.4 on Friday from 533.8 a week earlier. That loss and the previous week's downtrend put at least a temporary end to a good runup of prices earlier in the year.

Analysts said investors were no longer paying attention to good news, and were worried about Wall Street and the U.S. economy, which appeared to be slowing down.

"When America sneezes, the rest of the world catches cold," an observer commented. He said that if the United States goes into recession, Europe is sure to follow.

Analysts said the Bourse's decline could continue for a few weeks, but they were optimistic on the market for the medium-term, convinced that U.S. interest rates would decline.

Singapore

The stock market remained volatile in thin trading, as Wall Street's recent drop continued to adversely affect trading.

The Straits Times Industrial Index lost 26.33 points, to end the week at 1,319.27, after falling 82.28 points the previous week. The SES all-share index shed 6.62 points, to 349.36, after losing 18.86 points the previous week.

Turnover fell 63.4 percent, to 289.4 million units, while value was down 60.5 percent, to 614.7 million Singapore dollars.

An announcement Friday by Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin of Malaysia, who ordered Malaysian companies on the Singapore Stock Exchange to remove their listings, did not affect trading because it came after the close of business.

Tokyo

Prices rose on the Tokyo Stock Exchange for the second week in a row. The Nikkei average of 225 stocks finished the week at 35,527.29, a moderate 40.91 points above the previous week's close. The Nikkei gained a hefty 370.36 points the previous week.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index gained 2.04 points, to end the week at 2,681.76. The TOPIX index rose 33.18 points the previous week.

Trading was brisk last week, with average daily turnover jumping to 943.4 million shares from 753.1 million shares the week before. The value of stocks traded soared to 1.73 trillion yen a day on average from the previous week's 1.35 trillion yen.

Looking ahead, analysts said share prices would move in a narrow range in the new trading week. Buying for trust funds would support the market, while uncertainty over other major stock markets such as New York and London would hold it down.

Zurich

The market lost ground last week, and prices dropped by almost 4 percent from a week earlier. The Crédit Suisse index finished the week at 606, against 632.2 a week earlier, while the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator at fell to 645.3 from 670.3.

Despite a basically healthy Zurich market and plentiful cash on hand, both Swiss and foreign investors are waiting for Wall Street to pull itself together, and prefer to play "safety first" for the time being, Zurich operators said.

To Our Readers

The weekly Amsterdam stock market review was not available this week because of technical problems.

EC Nears Agreement On Lomé Convention

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community has worked out the basis for a new Lomé Convention, its trade and aid treaty with Third World countries, diplomats said on Sunday.

But they said community ministers, who met through the night, had put off a decision on how much cash the new pact should include.

"We've got the substance of the next Lomé Convention, now we've got to fix a figure," a French diplomat said.

The third Lomé Convention, which expires next February, provides for 7.5 billion European currency units ($8.34 billion) in aid and 1 billion more in loans on favorable terms. The original pact was signed in Lomé, Togo.

The 66-member African, Caribbean and Pacific group of developing countries has requested a boost in aid to 15.5 billion Ecus but Britain and the Netherlands have opposed such a large increase.

Diplomats said the new pact would be worth at least 10 billion Ecus, compared with the 8.8 billion Ecus the British and Dutch sought.

Despite the apparently wide gap between the two sides, diplomats said they believed they were close to an agreement.

Separately, EC ministers on Saturday gave preliminary approval for the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Namibia to join the convention.

The cost of including three new members, which diplomats put at around $400 million, is a factor in the debate on the financial size of the new treaty, sources said.

Wall Street Review

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.		High	Low	Last	Chng.
SecPac	167518	45⅝	42¾	42¾	—1¾
PhilMr s	138305	44½	41	41⅛	—3
Anheus	100976	43⅛	36⅞	37⅞	—3⅝
Chevrn	99575	64¾	60½	60⅞	— ½
PhilPet	99512	24⅛	21⅜	22⅝	—1⅛
CmpAs s	93400	14⅝	11⅜	12	—2⅝
AT&T	92220	44¼	41¼	43⅛	— ½
UAL Cp	90648	182¼	145	171	+2½
IBM	83528	104⅝	99½	99⅞	—4⅞
FdNM s	80552	43⅛	37⅛	37¼	—5½
McDnl s	75322	33	30⅝	30⅞	+ ½
Chase	73930	40⅛	36⅝	36½	—2⅞
GenEl	71484	57	52¾	53⅝	—3
BrMySq	67479	52⅝	50⅛	51	—1
NIPSCO	62886	18	17	17⅞	+ ⅜
AMR	62568	73⅝	63⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
BnkAm	60897	31⅞	28½	28⅝	—3⅝
Citicorp	57605	31⅞	29⅝	29⅞	—1⅜
Exxon	55908	46⅛	44⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
Compaq	54977	111⅞	98	100⅛	—9¼
PinWst	52943	10½	8⅞	9	—1⅛
USX	52942	34⅜	32¼	33⅝	— ¾
FordM	51630	50⅝	46⅜	47⅛	—2⅝
GMotr s	49118	47¼	43⅝	44	—1⅝
FNMwt s	48644	30¼	23½	24	—5¼

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.		High	Low	Last	Chng.
EchoBy	25870	16⅛	13¾	15⅞	+1¾
BAT	25278	12⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅝
TexAir	21004	14	12⅛	12⅜	—1⅜
FruitL	13580	13⅛	11⅛	11¼	—1¼
WangB	11901	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
BolrPh	11319	15⅝	12⅜	12⅝	—2⅝
Hasbro	11241	23	21⅝	22¼	— ½
Amdhl	10338	12⅞	11¾	12	— ⅛
Diasonc	9896	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
NY Tim	9519	28⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
Solhby s	9182	34⅞	29¾	30	—3⅝
CyprFd	8532	12¼	10⅝	11⅝	+1⅛
Alari	8502	10⅝	8½	8⅝	—1⅜
CornCr	7976	22⅝	20¼	20½	—2
DWG	7943	15⅝	14	14¾	— ⅜
PegGld	7577	12⅛	9¾	12	+1⅞
Coron	7427	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ½
Baldw s	7384	13¼	11¼	12¼	—1⅜
MagmC	6739	6¼	5⅛	5½	— ⅞
HomeSh	6701	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
OMI	6086	10⅛	9⅛	9⅝	—1
Kirby	5956	8¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅞
GiantFd	5784	29⅛	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅜
A-atl2 sc	5698	19⅛	16¾	17⅞	—1
AtlsCM	5663	3	2⅝	2¾	

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	875,040,000
Week ago	1,170,210,000
Year ago	850,170,000
Two years ago	1,409,950,000
Jan 1 to date	35,150,123,220
1988 to date	33,798,490,000
1987 to date	38,091,300,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	59,650,000
Week ago	85,010,000
Year ago	44,820,000
Jan 1 to date	2,591,860,000
1988 to date	2,578,460,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	471	1085
Declined	1464	833
Unchanged	225	247
Total Issues	2160	2165
New Highs	77	68
New Lows	200	264

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	221	415
Declined	622	431
Unchanged	156	161
Total Issues	999	1007
New Highs	33	29
New Lows	89	106

American Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday. Oct. 20

Total volume 181,876

Open interest 2,550,927

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

Chicago Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday. Oct. 20

Total volume 528,207

Open interest 4,208,366

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

(Continued)

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(Continued From Back Page)

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MONDAY SPORTS

A's Masterful in World Series Sweep of Giants, Stewart MVP

VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

A's Swagger Into the History Books

Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Who says the 1989 World Series will only be recalled for an earthquake?

Saturday night, the Oakland Athletics made sure they would be remembered, too, as the team that handed out one of the worst whippings in Series history.

Nobody ever beat anybody worse than these A's beat the benumbed San Francisco Giants. The colossal pain that the Los Angeles Dodgers inflicted on these proud, and sometimes vain, A's a year ago was dealt, in turn, to the Giants. Plus a year's interest.

The scores were 5-0, 5-1, 13-7 and, finally, 9-6. That last score is deceptive. The A's led by 8-0 in the sixth before the Giants rallied with the aid of a wild crowd in an act of becoming, but futile, defiance.

That 32-14 crushing equals the largest margin of victory — 18 runs — in any of the 17 Series sweeps since 1903. Only the 1932 New York Yankees, who turned Wrigley Field into a telephone booth and beat the Cubs, 37-19, were comparably merciless. That Series, however, had a couple of winnable games for the Cubs.

One fact tells it all: Until three innings from the end, in this entire Series the Giants never got the tying run into the on-deck circle after the fourth inning.

Let's say that again. The Giants were knocked out so hard and so fast that if the men they had on base, plus the man at bat, plus the man in the on-deck circle had all scored, they still would not have tied the game.

The one exception to this was the magnificently exciting four-run seventh that the Giants flung in Oakland's face Saturday night. But when Kevin Mitchell's potential game-tying home run plopped into Rickey Henderson's glove at the base of the left-field fence, the incredible possibility that the Giants might overcome an 8-0 lead had disappeared. The A's quickly scored an insurance run, handed the ball to Dennis Eckersley in the ninth and waited for the soft kiss of a fulfillment long deferred.

That last San Fransisco rally, like the four-run ninth-inning uprising in Game 3, was largely a fierce reprisal for the manner of Oakland's play.

Babe Ruth may have called his shot in that 1932 Series, supposedly pointing to the center-field bleachers before hitting the next pitch from Charlie Root to that spot. And Lou Gehrig may have batted .529 that October. But they did not leave the trail of statistics and images that the A's left in their wake after this seismic Series of exaggerated deeds and braggadocio.

To their credit, the Giants got up and landed a few late punches for pride. To their greater credit, the A's pulled off their bodacious act to the end. In all four games, the winners swaggered, bashed elbows and stalked toward the mound to register their complaints after knockdowns. They took the extra base, stole bases and styled on their home-run trots.

And they had plenty of home-run trots — nine of them, the most ever in a four-game Series. Eight of the nine players in Oakland's Game 1 lineup eventually hit homers. No team had done that before in a Series of any length. Only Mark McGwire, their home-run leader during the season, was shut out. Ah, who needs him.

Most valuable players abounded. When Rickey Henderson wanted to get a hit (nine) or steal a base (three) or hit a home run to lead off the game, as he did in Game 4, the deed was as good as done. Carney Lansford scored four runs in one game and McGwire had three hits in another. Jose Canseco responded to San Francisco taunts with five hits in the final two routs. Dave Henderson missed a three-homer game by an inch. Terry Steinbach had seven runs batted in. Dave Parker, the designated hitter, only got two at-bats, but had a homer and double. The tiny double-play combination of Walt Weiss and Tony Phillips each hit a home run. And they ended one inning Saturday evening with an acrobatic force that was sublime.

Dave Stewart, the official MVP, won twice in typically dominant fashion and so did Mike Moore. Eckersley, the A's three-star reliever, was flawless. If it had not been for Gene Nelson, the mop-up man on the Oakland staff, the total score of this Series might have been 32-8. He was Tony La Russa's Bay Area-neighbor olive branch, allowing six runs in a two-appearance total of one inning.

On Saturday's cool evening, to add insult to injury, Moore became the only American League pitcher of the decade to get a World Series hit. He did it in true A's fashion. In the second major-league at-bat of his life, he stroked a two-run double.

Even La Russa, who maintained the team's level of intensity through an injury-pestered season, scored a knockout over the Giants' Roger Craig. The A's went to Arizona for two simulated games to get sharp at the end of the 11-day delay. The Giants stayed home and kicked back. The result? The A's humiliated the Giants' starting pitchers even worse in Candlestick Park than they had at the Oakland Coliseum.

This coin has two sides. And the Giants have to face it. Until the last couple of innings in Game 4, they were pathetic. They have plenty of excuse for losing. The A's were much better. They even have an excuse for being swept. It's happened to others. But to play so noncompetitively for so long should not be forgotten instantly. In the American League playoffs, the Toronto Blue Jays may have expired after just five games, but they scared the A's worse in almost every game than the Giants did Saturday night.

It is a shame that this World Series, and this A's title, will forever be overshadowed by the sorrow of the Bay Area earthquake. However, within the world of baseball, the A's performance should get its full due and find its rightful place. When history asks what team most completely dominated a World Series, no team should bold a higher place than the 1989 Oakland A's.



World Series Sweeps

1914 — Boston (NL) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 0
1927 — New York (AL) 4, Pittsburgh (NL) 0
1928 — New York (AL) 4, St. Louis (NL) 0
1932 — New York (AL) 4, Chicago (NL) 0
1938 — New York (AL) 4, Chicago (NL) 0
1939 — New York (AL) 4, Cincinnati (NL) 0
1950 — New York (AL) 4, Philadelphia (NL) 0
1954 — New York (NL) 4, Cleveland (AL) 0
1963 — Los Angeles (NL) 4, New York (AL) 0
1966 — Baltimore (AL) 4, Los Angeles (NL) 0
1976 — Cincinnati (NL) 4, New York (AL) 0
1989 — Oakland (AL) 4, San Francisco (NL) 0



AP

Ricky Henderson after he opened Game 4 with a home run off Don Robinson of the Giants.



AP

Dave Stewart, who won the first and third games, displaying his Most Valuable Player trophy.

12-Hit Attack Powers 9-6 Victory

Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — By the ninth inning, as a damp chill settled into Candlestick Park, almost everyone had something to warm their winter months.

The San Francisco Giants, underdogs since opening day in April, could cling to a National League pennant, as nice and improbable a gift as a team could want.

WORLD SERIES
GAME FOUR

And baseball's best team had won baseball's biggest prize.

The Oakland Athletics finished on Saturday night what had become their personal World Series by again defeating the Giants, this time 9-6, in front of 62,032 fans, many of whom were long since resigned to the outcome.

The A's needed two innings to ring up a 4-0 lead, and it was 8-0 in the sixth when the Giants rallied to make it respectable. In fact, they missed tying it by inches in the seventh when Kevin Mitchell sent Rickey Henderson, the A's left fielder, to the wall to pull down his two-out drive.

In the end, the A's still had enough to get the 12th sweep in World Series history, the first since Cincinnati's Big Red Machine swept the 1976 Series.

"I can't really describe how I feel," Tony La Russa, the A's manager said, in a clubhouse where the celebration was far from the wild parties of past victors.

The A's had promised this. They had said that because so many of their neighbors had died in the earthquake Oct. 17, they would not celebrate much publicly. Likewise, it may have been appropriate that an Oakland native, Dave Stewart, won the Most Valuable Player Award.

Stewart started four post-season games and won them all. He got the A's going with a five-hit shutout in Game 1, then pitched seven impressive innings in Game 3.

The A's were so impressive that several players could have won the award. Rickey Henderson hit .474, Carney Lansford hit .438, Mike Moore won Games 2 and 4 and Terry Steinbach drove in seven runs.

"If I could, I'd split the trophy up and give pieces to my teammates and coaches," Stewart said. "I thank God everyday that this opportunity came and that I was able to make the best of it."

For the Giants, however, what had been a patchwork pitching rotation fell apart in the Series. Their earned run average was 11.77.

Overall, there was no strategy to second-guess, no moves to question. The Giants were outscored 32-14, out-hit 44-28, and out-homered 9-4.

But Roger Craig, the Giants manager, probably spoke from his heart when he told his players not to forget their year had been great.

"I told our guys they had nothing to be ashamed of," he said. "I told them not to hang their heads. We were picked to finish fourth or fifth in our division, and we're the National League champions. One club in baseball beat us. The A's are strong from top to bottom, and they're going to be for two or three more years."



Reuters-UPI

Donell Nixon, left, and Candy Maldonado after the sweep.

Rickey Henderson led off the game Saturday with a home run, the first of his three hits, and the A's were on their way to a 12-hit night that included three doubles and two triples.

Steinbach drove in three runs and Henderson two. But the stunner came from Moore, who doubled in two runs in the second inning for the only hit by an American League pitcher in a Series since Tim Stoddard of Baltimore got one against Pittsburgh's Kent Tekulve on Oct. 13, 1979.

Giants pitcher Don Robinson's first start since Sept. 25 was a fast one. He faced 10 batters and gave up four runs in 1⅓ innings. Mike La Coss, the first of five relievers, allowed three runs in 3⅓ innings.

Moore got the victory by going six innings and allowing five hits and two runs. He took a shutout into the sixth, when Mitchell hit a two-run home run. Gene Nelson and Rick Honeycutt allowed four runs and Todd Burns got four straight outs before Dennis Eckersley came on in the ninth.

Henderson's homer was the ninth for the A's, tying a record for a four-game World Series. The two teams combined for 13, also a record.

Before the Series began, the Giants said they could find any single Oakland weakness because the A's were so strong from top to bottom.

The A's proved them right by getting their nine home runs from eight players. First baseman Mark McGwire was their only starter who did not homer and Dave Henderson, the center fielder, was the only Athletic to hit two.

This was the championship the A's thought they deserved a year ago, when they won 104 games, swept the Red Sox in the playoffs and were stunned by the Los Angeles Dodgers in the World Series.

"One of the things I've always said is that you have to handle yourself professionally whether you win or lose," La Russa said.

After Rickey Henderson's home run in the first, Dave Henderson led off the second with a double. Robinson got Steinbach and Tony Phillips, but walked Walt Weiss intentionally to get to the pitcher.

Moore promptly lined a 0-2 fastball over the head of Brett Butler in center field to score Henderson and Weiss for a 3-0 lead.

Rickey Henderson singled to make it 4-0 and Robinson was gone.

Mike LaCoss, who had been scheduled to start Game 5, came in and held until the fifth, when Jose Canseco singled with one out. McGwire hit a fly ball to center, and Canseco stole second. Dave Henderson walked, and Steinbach dumped a triple into the right-field corner to make it 6-0. Phillips doubled and it was 7-0.

Rickey Henderson led off the sixth with a triple and Lansford followed with a triple to make it 8-0.

The Giants were 10 runs behind when they came alive in Game 3. It was earlier than that Saturday night. Mitchell's two-run home run in the sixth made it 8-2.

Reliever Gene Nelson walked Terry Kennedy to open the seventh, and rookie Greg Litton homered to left to make it 8-4.

Donell Nixon was out on a fly ball to right. La Russa brought in left-hander Rick Honeycutt to pitch to pinch-hitter Ernest Riles.

Craig countered with Candy Maldonado, who tripled to right. Butler doubled to make it 8-5 and pinch-hitter Robby Thompson singled to make it 8-6. Will Clark hit a fly and La Russa brought in Todd Burns to face to Mitchell.

Rickey Henderson then lashed in what would have been a game-tying home run.

Steinbach drew a bases-loaded walk to make it 9-6 in the eighth and Burns and Eckersley retired the last seven Giants in order.

With 5 Home Runs and Stewart's Arm, Oakland Soars, 13-7

Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The Oakland A's proved again Friday night with a 13-7 victory that they should not be underestimated.

There was an emotional pregame tribute to the dozens who died in the earthquake. There were tears for the dead and then cheers for the 12 rescue heroes who lobbed out the ceremonial first pitch instead of Willie Mays.

Yet, when it was done it was as if the Series had not been interrupted. Last week's best team was still the best.

The A's tied a 61-year-old Series record by hitting five home runs and got seven strong innings from Dave Stewart, their starting pitcher, to beat the Giants. The game was not as close as the score suggests, because the A's took a 13-3 lead into the ninth, when a pair of rusty relievers allowed four runs.

The A's unloaded on Scott Garrelts, the Giants starter, and four relievers, getting a pair of homers and four RBIs from Dave Henderson, and home runs from Jose Canseco, Carney Lansford and Tony Phillips.

The only other team to hit five home runs in one Series game was the New York Yankees in 1928, when Babe Ruth hit three and Lou Gehrig and Cedrick Durst each had one against the Cardinals.

Matt Williams and rookie Bill Bathe homered for the Giants to tie the Series record of seven home runs by two teams.

The A's had 14 hits, including three each by Lansford, Henderson and Canseco. Lansford scored four runs to tie a Series record.

Garrelts, who lost Game 1, allowed four runs and two home runs in 3⅓ innings. In his two Series starts, he allowed eight earned runs in 7⅓ innings.

Stewart, also the winner in Game 1, allowed five hits and three runs and became the first pitcher to win four times in postseason play.

He was in a 4-3 game in the fourth when first baseman Mark McGwire saved a run with a diving stop of Pat Sheridan's grounder, and the Giants were tucked away for the night.

WORLD SERIES
GAME THREE

Canseco, who began the evening with a 0-for-23 World Series slump, got a single in the first, then lined a three-run home run into the seats in left in the fifth and added an infield single in the eighth.

The A's scored in five innings, had base runners in eight innings and were in such command by the end that Manager Tony La Russa finished with backups at shortstop (Mike Gallego), at second (Lance Blankenship), and in left field (Phillips).

It was not a business-as-usual day for anyone, least of all the A's, who were about an hour late arriving at Candlestick after being stuck in a traffic jam on both sides of the San Mateo Bridge.

"I was angry," La Russa said. "I can't stand it when things like that happen. My adrenaline was really pumping, but if you watched the game, you saw I really didn't have much to do with how the game was played."

The A's jumped on Garrelts immediately. Henderson doubled home two runs in the first. He and Phillips homered in the third. Canseco hit a three-run shot in the fourth and Henderson hit his second of the night. Lansford added one in the sixth.

By that time it was 7-3, and all the what-ifs and why-nots about the earthquake-forced layoff had been reduced to so much sawdust.

Stewart made the runs stand up. He said the traffic jam had "had no effect."

"I slept the entire way," he added. "All I know is that when I woke up we were here."

He was in trouble only in the fourth, when Terry Kennedy singled in two runs. Williams homered in the second, but other than that, the Giants did not get a runner into scoring position.

"The layoff was no problem and that is surprising," Stewart said. "I felt real good."

Rick Honeycutt pitched the eighth and relievers Gene Nelson and Todd Burns made their World Series debuts by allowing four hits and four runs in an inning.

— Richard Justice

But in Japan, Giants Come Back

The Associated Press

OSAKA, Japan — Warren Cromartie, the former Montreal Expos star, ignited a three-run, fourth-inning rally with a double, then homered in the seventh as the Yomiuri Giants defeated the Kintetsu Buffaloes, 8-5, on Sunday to capture the Japan Series.

The Central League champion Giants rallied for the victory after losing the first three games of the best-of-7 series, Japan's version of the World Series. It was the Giants' 17th series crown, but their first in eight years.

Sunday's showdown took place before 23,000 spectators at the Pacific League champion Buffaloes' home stadium. The Giants took a 1-0 lead in the second inning on a solo home run by Norihiro Komada.

Buffaloes slugger Ralph Bryant, who led Japanese pro baseball's two leagues with 49 homers this season, was held hitless in four at-bats. Bryant is a former Los Angeles Dodger.

DENNIS THE MENACE

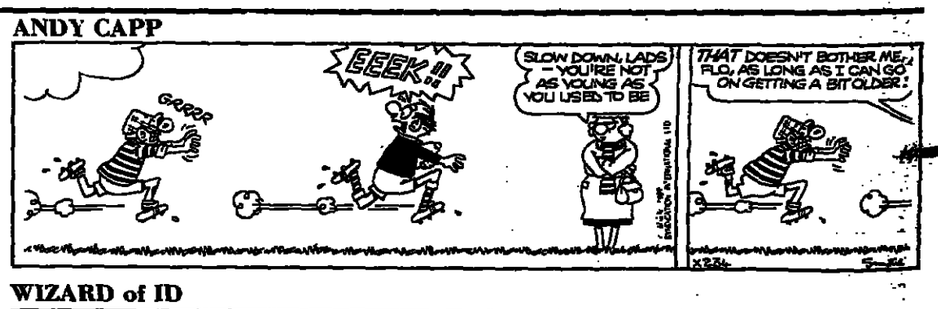


"I LOVE WHAT YOU'VE DONE TO YOUR ROOM!"

PEANUTS



ANDY CAPP



BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GALEL
JEECT
TENJUK
MINGOH



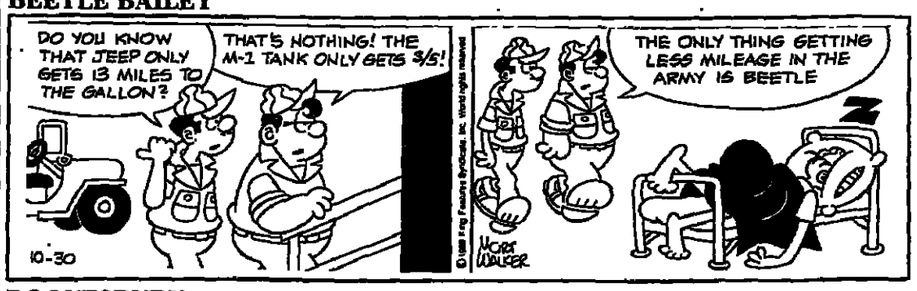
HE WHO LAUGHS LAST PROBABLY DOESN'T THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: ADMIT FANCY DISMAL TRUDGE
Answer: What the lawyer who joined the nudist colony never had — A "SUIT" AGAIN

BEETLE BAILEY



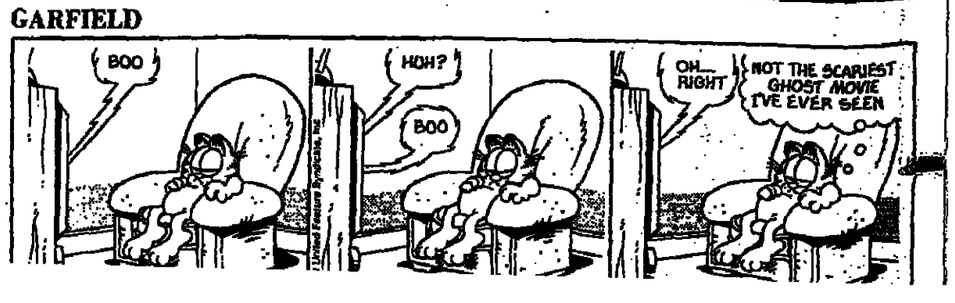
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PERSONAL INVESTING
IN THE IHT THE SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH. EDITED FOR THE SOPHISTICATED INVESTOR. AN ESSENTIAL

MONDAY SPORTS

Florida State Dims Miami's Title Bid With 24-10 Victory

The Associated Press

The last two seasons, Miami has uined Florida State's bids for a ational championship. Saturday ight, the Seminoles may have re- urned the favor.

inebacker Kirk Carruthers had two interceptions, recovered a fum-

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

ble and forced another as ninth-ranked Florida State snapped Miami's 13-game winning streak with a 24-10 victory over the No. 2 Hurricanes in Tallahassee, Florida.

Miami handed Florida State its only loss in the 1987 and 1988 seasons, costing the Seminoles a shot at two national titles. This time, it was Miami's championship hopes that probably were quashed, with a sloppy, six-turnover performance.

"This probably cost us a national championship," said the Miami coach, Dennis Erickson. "You can't turn the ball over as many times as we did and expect to beat an outstanding team."

It was only the second loss for Miami in its last 50 regular-season games and the first under Erickson, who replaced Jimmy Johnson at the start of the season. The Hurricanes' other non-bowl defeat was a 31-30 loss to Notre Dame last season.

Florida State has now won six in a row after opening the season with two losses. The Seminoles, who had lost to Miami the last four years, beat the Hurricanes for only the second time in 11 attempts in Tallahassee and avenged last year's 31-0 loss in Miami, when Florida State was ranked No. 1.

The Seminoles shredded Miami's top-ranked defense for 354 yards, including 220 on the ground. In their first six games, the Hurricanes gave up an average of only 46 yards rushing and 191 overall.

Dexter Carter led Florida State's rushing attack, carrying 21 times for 142 yards and a touchdown.

No. 1 Notre Dame 45, No. 7 Pittsburgh 7: In South Bend, Indiana, the Fighting Irish acted like perfect gentlemen — until the game began, when Notre Dame handed Pitt its worst defeat in 18 years.

There were no ugly pregame incidents like the previous week's skirmish with Southern Cal, but Notre Dame dominated Pitt in every area, combining a stifling defense and a relentless rushing attack and extending college football's longest current winning streak to 20 games.

"Notre Dame just whipped us in every area," said Mike Gottfried, the Pitt coach.

"I never dreamt this would happen *in my wildest dreams*," said Lou Holtz, the Notre Dame coach, whose team rambled for 310 yards against the nation's 10th-best rushing defense.

Pitt had 302 yards in total offense, but 68 came on the opening drive when the Panthers took a 7-0 lead on an eight-yard pass from Alex Van Pelt to Ronald Redmon.

No. 3 Colorado 20, Oklahoma 3: In Norman, Oklahoma, Colorado snapped a 12-game losing streak against the Sooners and won in Norman for the first time in a dozen tries since 1965. Tailback J.J. Flannigan and quarterback Darian Hagan each rushed for more than 100 yards and Colorado's defense held Oklahoma to 169 yards rushing, 174 below its average.

No. 4 Nebraska 49, Iowa State 17: In Lincoln, Nebraska, Gerry Gdowski ran for four touchdowns, passed for two more and set a Nebraska record for quarterbacks with 176 yards rushing, erasing the mark of 157 set by Steve Taylor against Utah last year.

No. 5 Michigan 38, Indiana 10: In Ann Arbor, Michigan, Tony Boles scored three touchdowns, including a 91-yard scoring run, overshadowing a record-tying 59th regular-season career touchdown by Indiana's Anthony Thompson.

Thompson's one-yard dive with 12:40 remaining equaled the mark of 59 touchdowns set by Army's Glenn Davis in 1946 and matched in 1976 by Pitt's Tony Dorsett.

No. 6 Alabama 17, No. 14 Penn St. 16: In State College, Pennsylvania, Bill Curry became the first coach to beat a Joe Paterno team three years in a row when Siran Stacy ran 12 yards for a fourth-period touchdown that put Alabama ahead 17-13 and Thomas Rayam then blocked Ray Tarasi's field-goal attempt after Penn State had driven from its 31 to the Alabama 1.

No. 8 Illinois 32, Wisconsin 9: In Champaign, Illinois, Jeff George threw three touchdown passes, Howard Griffith scored three times and the Illini kept the Badgers scoreless in the last three quarters.

No. 10 Southern Cal 19, Stanford 0: In Los Angeles, Todd Marinovich completed 22 of 32 passes for 303 yards and Ricky Ervins rushed for 100 yards.

No. 11 Tennessee 45, LSU 39: In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Chuck Webb scored three touchdowns, Greg Amsler scored two and Carl Pickens ran a kickoff back 93 yards for another as Tennessee rallied from a 14-0 first-quarter deficit.

No. 15 West Virginia 44, Boston College 30: In Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, quarterback Major Harris led a 320-yard ground attack with 98 yards as West Virginia survived Boston College's rally from a 21-0 first-quarter deficit.

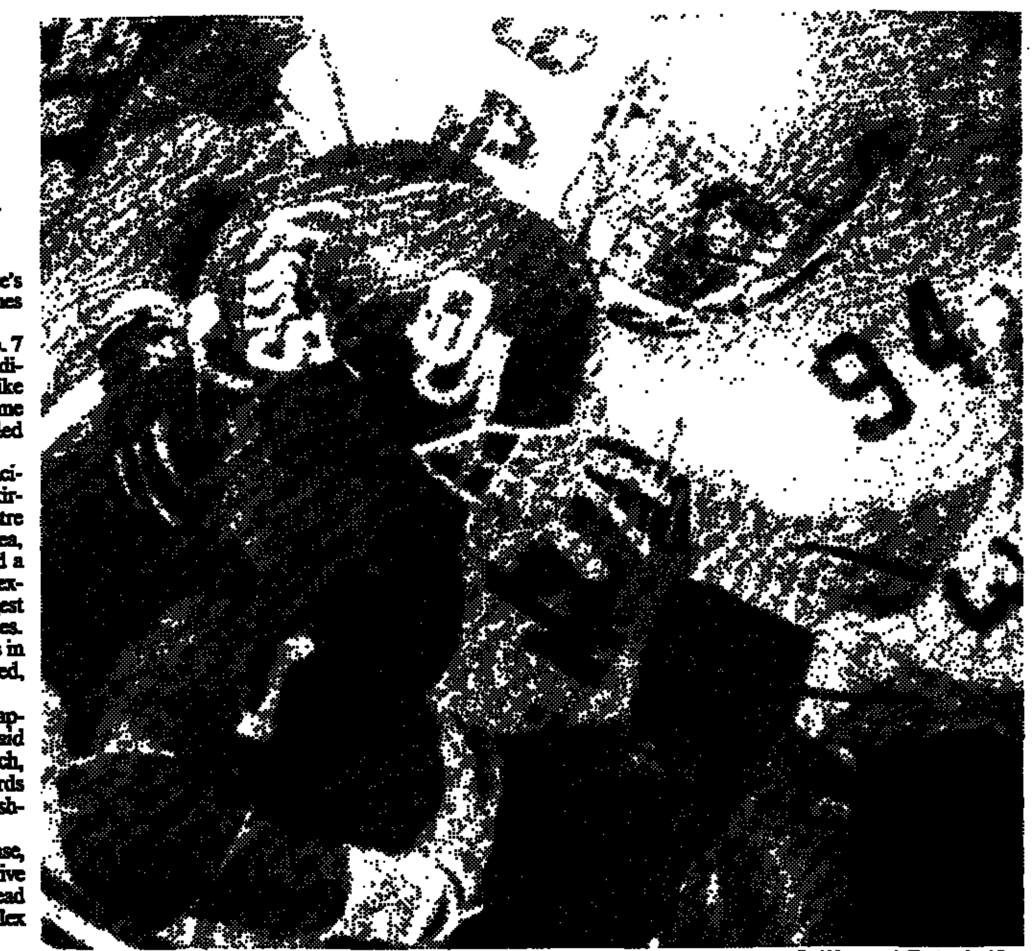
No. 16 Auburn 14, Mississippi State 0: In Auburn, Alabama, James Joseph rushed for 172 yards on 35 carries as Auburn overcame boos from its own homecoming crowd after being held to a 0-0 halftime standoff. But strong running by Joseph sparked two second-half scoring drives.

Hawaii 56, No. 18 Brigham Young 14: In Honolulu, Garrett Gabriel passed for a school-record four touchdowns and 440 yards as Hawaii crushed BYU and ended a 15-year drought against the Cougars. Hawaii's defense sacked Ty Detmer, the nation's most efficient quarterback, 10 times, and Walter Briggs intercepted him twice.

■ Villanova Wins in Milan

With quarterback Kirk Schulz passing for 268 yards and two touchdowns, Villanova beat Rhode Island, 28-25, in a wide-open Yankee Conference game in Milan on Saturday, The Associated Press reported from Milan.

Rhode Island turned the ball over five times and Villanova's defense gave up yardage in big chunks, but 3,000 spectators turned out to watch the first U.S. college football game played in Italy.



David Longstreath/The Associated Press

Helping turn the tables, Colorado linebacker Alfred Williams stops Oklahoma tailback Ike Lewis.

Harbaugh, Backup QB, Sparks Bears Past Rams

The Associated Press

Quarterback Jim Harbaugh relieved Mike Tomczak in the second quarter and sparked the Chicago Bears to a 20-10 National Football League victory over the Los Angeles Rams on Sunday in Chicago, snapping a three-game losing streak.

Harbaugh directed a 39-yard drive when he got into the game with 5:50 left in the second quarter, lead-

PRO FOOTBALL

ing to Kevin Butler's 35-yard field goal for a 3-3 halftime tie, before engineering two second-half touchdowns as Brad Muster and Harbaugh scored on 1-yard smashes.

Harbaugh completed a 41-yard pass to Dennis McKinnon late in the fourth quarter and Butler kicked a 46-yard field goal with 2:47 left. Harbaugh completed 10 of 13 passes for 137 yards.

Coach Mike Ditka had indicated that Harbaugh would start this week but stuck with Tomczak. Not for long. After Tomczak completed only 4 of 16 for 29 yards, including 10 incompletions in a row, Harbaugh got the call.

The loss was the third straight for the Rams and left both teams with 5-3 records at the halfway point of the season.

With the score 3-3, Rams tailback Greg Bell was stripped of the ball by William (The Refrigerator) Perry, and Richard Dent recovered on the Chicago 44. A pass interference penalty and a 14-yard pass from Harbaugh to Muster put the Bears on the Rams five. It took Muster three plays to get into the end zone for a 10-3 lead.

The next time the Bears gained possession, Harbaugh and Muster hooked up on on two pases for 21 yards before Harbaugh hit Wendell Davis with a 36-yard pass to the one-yard line. Harbaugh took it in with 11:11 left in the game.

Browns 28, Oilers 17: In Cleveland, Bernie Kosar ran for a touchdown and threw two long scoring passes to Webster Slaughter in a 21-point third quarter as the Browns used trickery to beat Houston.

The Browns trailed 10-0 after a first half in which they gained only 57 yards total offense. But they gained 326 yards in the second half and scored touchdowns on each of their first four possessions.

Kosar opened the half with a 13-play, 71-yard drive capped by his five-yard touchdown scramble, his first of the year and only the fourth of his career.

He then hit Slaughter with touchdown passes of 80 and 77 yards, and the Browns made it 28-17 when rookie Eric Metcalf threw a 32-yard halfback-option touchdown pass to Reggie Langhorne early in the fourth quarter.

The 80-yard touchdown to Slaughter came on a perfectly executed flea flicker, with Metcalf taking a handoff and flipping the ball back to Kosar, who hit Slaughter 10 yards behind Houston's secondary.

The 77-yard TD pass to Slaughter was a straightforward shot that split the Houston secondary. On their next series, though, the Browns used a double-reverse flea-flicker pass from Kosar to Metcalf for a 25-yard gain, and two plays later Metcalf took a pitchout and threw 32 yards to Langhorne, who was wide open in the end zone.

Cardinals 19, Cowboys 10: In Irving, Texas, Mike Zordich returned an interception 16 yards for a touchdown, and Al Del Greco kicked four field goals as Phoenix sent Dallas to its eighth straight loss.

Zordich's third-quarter interception off Steve Walsh put Phoenix ahead 13-3. Cedric Mack tipped the pass and Zordich pulled it in. Tim McDonald's fourth-quarter interception set up the Cardinals for Del Greco's third field goal, a 31-yarder that made it 16-3 with 6:40 to play.

The heavily booed Walsh struck back with 4:27 to play on a 37-yard scoring pass to Derrick Shepard.

Bengals 56, Buccaneers 23: In Cincinnati, Boomer Esiason matched his club record with five touchdown passes as the Bengals broke out of a scoring slump.

Esiason threw touchdown passes of one yard to Rodney Holman and eight yards to Eddie Brown in the first half, as Cincinnati ended its drought of seven quarters without a touchdown. He added three more TD passes in the second half, matching his 1986 club record.

Saints 20, Falcons 13: In New Orleans, Dalton Hilliard slammed over from one yard out with 2:12 to go, and the Saints overcame a late-awakening Atlanta.

Saints linebacker Pat Swilling sacked Chris Miller three times and forced two fumbles. New Orleans evened its record at 4-4. Atlanta fell to 2-6.

Steelers 23, Chiefs 17: In Pittsburgh, Bobby Brister returned from a two-week injury layoff to throw two touchdown passes to Louis Lipps, including a decisive 64-yarder in the fourth quarter, as Pittsburgh blew a 16-point lead before rallying over *Kansas City*.

Brister completed 17 of 27 passes for 255 yards and Lipps made seven catches for 130 yards against the American Football Conference's top-rated pass defense as Pittsburgh (4-4) used three fourth-quarter defensive stands to overcome the fifth touchdown scored by an opposing defense on a Steelers' turnover.

Bills 31, Dolphins 17: In Orchard Park, New York, Thurman Thomas and Larry Kinnebrew each rushed for a touchdown and more than 100 yards as Buffalo emphasized the run for the second straight week.

Following up on the 204 yards rushing they tallied in a 34-3 thrashing of the New York Jets last week, the Bills ran for 280 against Miami for their third straight victory. The Bills ran on 51 of their 60 plays in improving their AFC East-leading record to 6-2. The Dolphins fell to 4-4.

Packers 23, Lions 20: In Milwaukee, Chris Jacke kicked a 38-yard field goal set up by Mark Murphy's interception on the first scrimmage play of overtime, as Green Bay edged Detroit.

Jacke, who missed a 50-yarder on the final play of regulation, kicked the game-winner three plays after Murphy intercepted Rodney Peete's sideline pass to ex-Packer Walter Stanley on the first play following the kickoff.

Patriots 23, Colts 20: In Indianapolis, Greg Davis, who missed a 46-yarder at the end of regulation, kicked a 51-yard field goal with 5:03 left in overtime, lifting New England.

The Patriots started the winning drive from their own 12.

Emirates Gain World Cup Soccer Berth as China Falls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — South Korea and the United Arab Emirates played to a 1-1 tie Saturday in World Cup soccer qualifying matches, giving the Emirates their first berth in the finals.

South Korea went ahead after eight minutes on a goal by Hwang Bo-kwan, but Adna Khamis Talyani hit back eight minutes later.

South Korea, which had clinched a berth on Wednesday, ended the Asian competition with a 3-0-2 record and eight points. The United Arab Emirates was second. *(See Scoreboard)*

China, which could have advanced with a victory, lost, 2-1, to Qatar. Saudi Arabia defeated North Korea 2-0. China appeared to be on its way to the finals in Italy on goal difference when Ma Lin opened the scoring against Qatar in the 77th minute. But goals in the 86th minute by Mahmood Soofi and in the 88th by Mansoor Muftah dashed Chinese hopes. *(AP, Reuters)*

Kite Edges Stewart in Nabisco Golf

The Associated Press

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina — Tom Kite became golf's all-time leading money winner and 1989 Player of the Year on Sunday when Payne Stewart missed a four-foot putt in a playoff in the game's richest tournament.

Stewart, who had a three-putt bogey on the final hole of regulation play, missed a par putt from four feet (1.2 meters) on the second hole of a sudden-death playoff for the title in the Nabisco Championship.

Kite's routine par on the second extra hole made him the winner of the $450,000 first prize, along with a bonus of $175,000 for leading the season's money-winning list. Kite finished 1989 with a record $1,395,278. He moved past Tom Watson and Jack Nicklaus into the top spot on the all-time career money list with $5,600,691.

Kite's third victory of the season and 13th of his career moved him ahead of Mark Calcavecchia and made him the Player of the Year.

• Ronan Rafferty of Northern Ireland overcame a shaky start Sunday with four birdies on the back nine to score a one-under-par 71 and win the Volvo Masters by one shot over defending champion Nick Faldo of England in Sotogrande, Spain. *(see Scoreboard)* *(AP)*

• In Tojo, Japan, Brian Jones of Australia won the Lark Cup on Sunday by four strokes. He shot the day's best round, par 72, to win 29 million yen ($205,000). *(Reuters)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

World Series: Game 3

OAKLAND	ab	r	h	bi	SAN FRAN	ab	r	h	bi
RHdrsn lf	5	1	1	0	Butler cf	3	0	0	0
Nelson p	0	0	0	0	Nixon cf	2	1	1	0
Burns p	0	0	0	0	Thmpsn 2b	3	0	0	0
Lansfrd 3b	4	4	3	2	Litton 2b	2	0	2	1
Honeyct p	0	0	0	0	Clark 1b	4	1	1	0
Gallego 3b	1	0	0	0	Mitchell lf	5	1	1	0
Canseco rf	5	3	3	3	Oberkfl 3b	2	1	1	0
Javier rf	0	0	0	0	Willims ss	4	1	1	1
McGwir 1b	4	0	0	1	Kennedy c	3	0	1	2
DHdrsn cf	4	2	3	4	Mnwrng c	1	1	1	0
Steinbch c	4	0	1	1	Sheridn rf	2	0	0	0
Phillips 2b	5	1	1	1	Brantley p	0	0	0	0
Weiss ss	5	1	1	0	Riles ph	1	0	0	0
Stewart p	3	0	0	0	Hammkr p	0	0	0	0
Blkshp 2b	2	1	1	0	Lefferts p	0	0	0	0
					Bathe ph	1	1	1	3
					Garrelts p	1	0	0	0
					Downs p	0	0	0	0
					Maldnd rf	3	0	0	0
Totals	42	13	14	12	Totals	37	7	10	7

Oakland	200	241	040—13
San Francisco	010	200	004—7

E—Oberkfell, Mitchell, Lefferts. DP—San Francisco 1. LOB—Oakland 7, San Francisco 6. 2B—D.Henderson, R.Henderson, Manwaring, Litton. HR—Williams (1), D.Henderson 2 (2), Phillips (1), Canseco (1), Lansford (1), Bathe (1). SB—R.Henderson 2 (3).

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
Oakland						
Stewart W,2-0	7	5	3	3	1	8
Honeycutt	1	1	0	0	0	1
Nelson	0⅓	3	4	4	1	1
Burns	0⅔	1	0	0	1	0
San Francisco						
Garrelts L,0-2	3⅔	6	4	4	0	3
Downs	1	2	4	4	2	1
Brantley	2⅓	1	1	1	2	1
Hammaker	0⅔	5	4	4	0	0
Lefferts	1⅓	0	0	0	0	0

HBP—D.Henderson by Hammaker. BK—Brantley.

World Series: Game 4

OAKLAND	ab	r	h	bi	SAN FRAN	ab	r	h	bi
RHdrsn lf	6	2	3	2	Butler cf	5	1	3	1
Lansfrd 3b	4	1	2	1	Oberkfl 3b	3	0	0	0
Canseco rf	4	1	2	0	Thmpsn 2b	1	0	1	1
McGwir 1b	5	0	1	0	Bedrosin p	0	0	0	0
DHdrsn cf	3	2	1	0	Clark 1b	4	1	1	0
Steinbch c	4	1	1	3	Mitchell lf	4	1	1	2
Phillips 2b	5	0	1	1	Williams ss	4	0	1	2
Weiss ss	3	1	0	0	Kennedy c	3	1	0	0
Moore p	3	1	1	2	Litton 2b	4	1	1	2
Phelps ph	1	0	0	0	Nixon rf	3	0	0	0
Nelson p	0	0	0	0	Robinsn p	0	0	0	0
Honeyct p	0	0	0	0	LaCoss p	1	0	0	0
Burns p	0	0	0	0	Bathe ph	1	0	0	0
Parker ph	1	0	0	0	Brantley p	0	0	0	0
Eckersly p	0	0	0	0	Downs p	0	0	0	0
					Riles ph	0	0	0	0
					Maldnd ph	1	1	1	0
					Lefferts p	0	0	0	0
					Uribe ss	1	0	0	0
Totals	39	9	12	9	Totals	35	6	9	6

Oakland	130	031	010—9
San Francisco	000	002	400—6

LOB—Oakland 10, San Francisco 4. 2B—D.Henderson, Moore, Phillips, Butler. 3B—Steinbach, R.Henderson, Maldonado. HR—R.Henderson (1), Mitchell (1), Litton (1). SB—Canseco (1).

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
Oakland						
Moore W,2-0	6	5	2	2	1	3
Nelson	⅓	1	2	2	1	0
Honeycutt	⅓	3	2	2	0	0
Burns	1⅓	0	0	0	0	0
Eckersley S,1	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco						
Robinson L,0-1	1⅔	4	4	4	1	0
LaCoss	3⅓	4	3	3	3	1
Brantley	⅓	3	1	1	0	0
Downs	1⅔	0	0	0	0	1
Lefferts	⅓	1	1	1	1	0
Bedrosian	1⅔	0	0	0	2	0

FOOTBALL

Selected College Scores

EAST

Alabama 17, Penn St. 16
Army 35, Rutgers 14
Bucknell 27, Columbia 12
Dartmouth 28, Cornell 14
Delaware 35, Maine 28
Holy Cross 49, Brown 13
James Madison 24, Navy 20
Lafayette 38, Colgate 33
Massachusetts 31, Northeastern 27
N. Illinois 20, Temple 17
New Hampshire 38, Boston U. 35
Princeton 28, Harvard 14
Syracuse 18, East Carolina 16
Villanova 28, Rhode Island 25
West Virginia 44, Boston College 30
William & Mary 55, Lehigh 39
Yale 23, Penn 22

SOUTH

Alabama A&M 17, Alabama St. 10
Appalachian St. 41, Tn.-Chattanooga 7
Auburn 14, Mississippi St. 0
Cent. Florida 33, Liberty 30
Clemson 44, Wake Forest 10
Connecticut 13, Richmond 3
Delaware St. 21, S. Carolina St. 13
Duke 30, Georgia Tech 19
E. Kentucky 38, Murray St. 36
E. Tennessee St. 35, Citadel 33
Florida A&M 31, Morgan St. 13
Florida St. 24, Miami, Fla. 10
Furman 17, W. Carolina 3
Georgia 34, Kentucky 23
Georgia Southern 52, Samford 7
Grambling St. 49, Texas Southern 6
Howard U. 37, Morehouse 10
Louisiana Tech 34, Tulsa 31
Marshall 40, VMI 10
Maryland 38, North Carolina 0
McNeese St. 21, SW Texas St. 7
Mississippi 24, Vanderbilt 16
Morehead St. 22, Austin Peay 22
N. Carolina St. 20, South Carolina 10
S. Mississippi 31, Memphis St. 7
Tennessee 45, LSU 39
Virginia 16, Louisville 15
Virginia Tech 30, Tulane 13

MIDWEST

Akron 31, Cincinnati 0
Illinois 32, Wisconsin 9
Iowa 35, Northwestern 22
Kansas 21, Kansas St. 16
Miami, Ohio 17, Bowling Green 13
Michigan 38, Indiana 10
Michigan St. 28, Purdue 21
Nebraska 49, Iowa St. 17
Notre Dame 45, Pittsburgh 7
Ohio St. 41, Minnesota 37
Oklahoma St. 31, Missouri 30
S. Illinois 54, Kentucky St. 12
Toledo 48, Kent St. 42
W. Michigan 28, Ohio U. 13

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 45, Houston 39
Baylor 27, Texas Christian 9
Colorado 20, Oklahoma 3
San Diego St. 34, Texas-El Paso 31
Southern Meth. 35, North Texas 9
Texas A&M 45, Rice 7

FAR WEST

Arizona 38, Pacific U. 14
Arizona St. 44, Washington St. 39
Colorado St. 50, Utah 10
Fresno St. 31, Nev.-Las Vegas 17
Hawaii 56, Brigham Young 14
Idaho 42, Nevada-Reno 22
Montana 48, Boise St. 13
Oregon 52, Long Beach St. 10
Oregon St. 25, California 14
San Jose St. 34, New Mexico St. 6
Southern Cal 19, Stanford 0
Washington 28, UCLA 27
Wyoming 24, New Mexico 23

Canadian Football League
Saturday's Result

dmonton 25, British Columbia 19

BASKETBALL

NBA Preseason

Charlotte 141, Miami 114
Washington 102, New Jersey 100
Orlando 118, Atlanta 116
New York 103, Cleveland 97
Chicago 127, Denver 109
Milwaukee 130, San Antonio 86

GOLF

Volvo Masters

Final scores Sunday of the $640,000 Volvo Masters golf tournament played on the 7,020-yard, par-72 Valderrama Golf Club course in Sotogrande, Spain:

Ronan Rafferty	72-69-70-71—282
Nick Faldo	74-68-72-69—283
Jose Maria Olazabal	69-70-74-74—287
Sandy Lyle	70-76-69-74—289
Peter Fowler	75-72-69-74—290
Howard Clark	73-70-74-73—290
Mark James	77-70-71-72—290
Craig Parry	73-68-75-75—291
Eduardo Romero	73-73-74-72—292
Vicente Fernandez	75-73-73-71—292
Ove Sellberg	75-74-73-70—292
Jose Maria Canizares	75-73-75-70—293
Roger Chapman	73-72-77-71—293
Peter Senior	73-78-68-74—293
Andrew Murray	75-71-72-75—293
Ian Woosnam	71-69-75-78—293

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	8	1	3	19	52	36
New Jersey	6	4	1	13	41	39
NY Islanders	3	5	3	9	41	44
Pittsburgh	3	6	2	8	39	49
Washington	3	6	2	8	37	44
Philadelphia	2	7	1	5	32	39
Adams Division						
Montreal	7	6	0	14	40	35
Buffalo	6	4	1	13	39	33
Hartford	6	6	1	13	41	41
Boston	5	5	1	11	31	32
Quebec	3	7	1	7	42	46

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Minnesota	7	3	1	15	42	38
Chicago	7	5	1	15	51	46
St. Louis	5	5	0	10	37	35
Toronto	5	7	0	10	58	65
Detroit	4	6	2	10	42	52
Smythe Division						
Calgary	6	3	4	16	61	47
Vancouver	6	5	1	13	45	46
Los Angeles	6	5	0	12	44	44
Edmonton	4	4	3	11	42	38
Winnipeg	4	6	0	8	32	40

Saturday's Results

Hartford 0 0 1—1
Boston 0 0 0—0
Young (3). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Lemelin) 8-4-5—17; Boston (on Liut) 10-7-11—28.

N.Y. Rangers 0 2 2—4
N.Y. Islanders 0 0 1—1
Turcotte (8), Sandstrom (8), Ogrodnick (9). Turcotte (9); Wood (4). Shots on goal: N.Y. Rangers (on Healy) 9-12-11—32; N.Y. Islanders (on Vanbiesbrouck) 7-9-10—26.

Chicago 1 1 0—2
New Jersey 1 2 0—3
Poddubny (3), Sundstrom (4), Shanahan (5); T.Murray (9), Thomas (6). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Terreri) 13-12-14—39; New Jersey (on Chevrier, Cloutier) 7-13-5—25.

Edmonton 3 1 2—6
Quebec 1 1 1—3
Messier (8), Kurri (8), G.Smith (3), MacTavish (2), Anderson (6), Anderson (7); Hough (2), Hough (3), DeBlois (1). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Tugnutt) 7-9-11—27; Quebec (on Ranford) 9-16-7—32.

Calgary 0 3 0—3
Vancouver 2 2 0—4
Adams (6), Pederson (1), Adams (7), Skriko (4); Nieuwendyk (11), Roberts (10), Mullen (4). Shots on goal: Calgary (on McLean) 4-7-11—22; Vancouver (on Guenette) 12-11-4—27.

Pittsburgh 0 0 1—1
Montreal 0 4 1—5
Svoboda (3), Carbonneau (4), Corson (6), Corson (7), Richer (5); McBain (2). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Roy) 7-5-13—25; Montreal (on Young) 7-15-6—28.

Washington 0 0 0—0
St. Louis 0 1 0—1
Hull (11). Shots on goal: Washington (on Millen) 8-12-13—33; St. Louis (on Beaupre) 7-12-13—32.

Philadelphia 2 0 3—5
Minnesota 2 2 2—6
Gartner (7), Duchesne (2), Gagner (5), Gavin (1), Tinordi (1), Bellows (9); Propp (3), Poulin (3), Bullard (6), Sinisalo (4), Craven (3). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Casey) 9-12-12—33; Minnesota (on Wregget) 19-19-13—51.

Detroit 0 2 2—4
Toronto 3 0 3—6
Iafrate (4), Hannan (3), Leeman (7), Clark (8), Damphousse (2), Iafrate (5); Habscheid (1), Murphy (3), Klima (5), Habscheid (2). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Bester) 8-18-9—35; Toronto (on Chevaldae) 14-4-12—30.

TENNIS

MEN'S TOURNAMENT
(In Antwerp, Belgium)
Quarterfinals

Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Horst Skoff, Austria, 6-3, 6-3; Michael Chang (4), U.S., def. Alberto Mancini, Argentina (5), 6-4, 6-3; Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia, def. John McEnroe (2), U.S., 1-6, 6-1, 6-1; Brad Gilbert, U.S., def. Tim Mayotte, U.S., 3-6, 7-6, 6-3.

Semifinals

Lendl def. Chang, 6-2, 6-3; Mecir def. Gilbert, 6-4, 7-6.

Final

Lendl def. Mecir, 6-2, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT
(In Brighton, England)
Quarterfinals

Jana Novotna, Czechoslovakia, def. Raffaella Reggi, Italy, 6-3, 6-1; Monica Seles, Yugoslavia, def. Hana Mandlikova, Australia, 6-0, 6-1; Manuela Maleeva, Bulgaria, def. Catarina Lindqvist, Sweden, 6-2, 6-2; Steffi Graf, West Germany, def. Elna Reinach, South Africa, 6-3, 6-1.

Semifinals

Graf def. Novotna, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3; Seles def. Maleeva, 6-3, 6-2.

Final

Graf def. Seles, 7-5, 6-4

SOCCER

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

FC Homburg 2, Eintracht Frankfurt 3
SV Waldhof Mannheim 2, FC Cologne 3
Bayer Leverkusen 3, Fortuna Duesseldorf 3
Karlsruhe 2, Hamburger SV 0
Borussia Moenchengladbach 1, VfL Bochum 2
FC Nuremberg 0, VfB Stuttgart 2
Borussia Dortmund 1, Bayer Uerdingen 0
FC St. Pauli 0, Bayern Munich 2
Werder Bremen 4, Kaiserslautern 0

Standings: Bayern Munich 21, Bayer 04 Leverkusen 21, FC Cologne 21, Eintracht Frankfurt 19, VfB Stuttgart 19, Werder Bremen 16, FC Nuremberg 16, Borussia Dortmund 16, Hamburger SV 15, SV Waldhof Mannheim 13, VfL Bochum 13, Fortuna Duesseldorf 12, FC Homburg 12, Karlsruher SC 12, Bayer Uerdingen 11, Borussia Moenchengladbach 11, FC Kaiserslautern 11, FC St. Pauli 11.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 1, Derby 1
Aston Villa 2, Crystal Palace 1
Charlton 1, Coventry 1
Chelsea 1, Manchester City 1
Manchester United 2, Southampton 1
Millwall 1, Luton 1
Norwich 1, Everton 1
Nottingham Forest 2, Queens Park Rangers 2
Sheffield Wednesday 0, Wimbledon 1

Standings: Everton 20, Chelsea 19, Liverpool 18, Arsenal 18, Southampton 18, Norwich 18, Aston Villa 18, Tottenham 17, Nottingham Forest 16, Millwall 15, Manchester United 14, Coventry 14, Crystal Palace 14, Luton 13, Derby County 12, Manchester City 11, Wimbledon 11, Queen's Park Rangers 10, Charlton 10, Sheffield Wednesday 6.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Mallorca 2, Celta Vigo 0
Valladolid 0, Valencia 2
Zaragoza 1, Cadiz 0
Real Madrid 5, Sevilla 2
Barcelona 3, Tenerife 0

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Toulouse 0, Monaco 1
Marseille 2, Paris St.Germain 1
Lyon 0, Bordeaux 0
Nantes 1, Cannes 0
Nice 0, Brest 1
Metz 1, Lille 1
Montpellier 3, St.Etienne 3
Racing Paris 0, Toulon 2
Sochaux 5, Caen 0
Auxerre 3, Mulhouse 1

Standings: Bordeaux 24, Sochaux 22, Marseille 21, Toulouse 19, Nantes 18, Monaco 18, Saint-Etienne 16, Paris St. Germain 16, Lyon 16, Toulon 16, Auxerre 15, Mulhouse 14, Montpellier 14, Metz 14, Lille 14, Racing Paris 13, Caen 13, Cannes 12, Nice 12, Brest 11.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

FC Groningen, 1 NEC Nijmegen 1
Fortuna Sittard 2, Sparta Rotterdam 1
BVV Den Bosch 1, Roda JC Kerkrade 1

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Ascoli 1, AC Milan 0
Bari 2, Cesena 0
Bologna 0, Atalanta 0
Cremonese 1, Fiorentina 2
Genoa 1, Napoli 1
Inter Milan 3, Lazio 0
Juventus 1, Sampdoria 0
AS Roma 2, Lecce 1
Udinese 2, Verona 1

Standings: Napoli 16, Juventus 14, Inter Milan 14, AS Roma 13, Sampdoria 12, Bologna 11, Atalanta 11, Lazio 10, AC Milan 10, Lecce 10.

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

Yugoslavia 2, Cyprus 1

Asia Group World Cup Standings

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
x-South Korea	3	0	2	5	1	8
x-Utd Arb Ets	1	0	4	4	3	6
Qatar	1	1	3	4	5	5
Saud Arabia	1	2	2	4	5	4
China	2	3	0	5	6	4
North Korea	1	3	1	2	4	3

(x-qualified for World Cup)

CRICKET

Nehru Cup

(In Calcutta)

India 202, all out
Pakistan 279-7, 50 overs

SIDELINES

Graf Beats Seles in Brighton Tennis

BRIGHTON, England (AP) — Steffi Graf of West Germany won her 13th title of the year Sunday, defeating Monica Seles of Yugoslavia, 7-5, 6-4, in a seesaw final in which each player had impressive streaks.

Graf won the Brighton indoor tournament for the second straight year. She took a 4-2 lead in the first set before Seles won three straight games to take a 5-4 lead. But Graf then won the set with a three-game winning streak. Seles fell behind 5-1 in the second set, pulled to within 5-4, and then hit a service return wide on the second matchpoint.

• In Antwerp, Belgium, Ivan Lendl beat Miloslav Mecir, a fellow Czech, 6-2, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4, on Sunday to win the European Community Championship for the fifth time. *(AP)*

U.S. Jockey Suspended for Drugs

NEW YORK (NYT) — Pat Valenzuela has been suspended for 60 days by the stewards at Santa Anita Park in California for testing positive for cocaine on Oct. 20, and Chris McCarron will take over as the jockey for Sunday Silence in the $3 million Breeders' Cup Classic on Nov. 4.

Valenzuela, who came back from previous cocaine problems to win this year's Kentucky Derby and Preakness on Sunday Silence, told the Santa Anita Park stewards on Friday that he would not contest their ruling. His only public comment was Thursday night, when he said, "I'm clean and sober, and my lawyer told me not to say anything else." Pete Pedersen, a steward, said Valenzuela would be eligible to resume riding Dec. 26.

For the Record

Brigadier Gerard, one of the top British racehorses since World War II, died Sunday in Newmarket, England, apparently of natural causes. *(AP)*

Cyclist Jeannie Longo of France continued her run of world records on Sunday with an indoor one-hour mark, covering 45.016 kilometers (27.883 miles) in an hour, at the Krylatskoy Olympic track in Moscow on Sunday. She set the previous record of 44.718 kilometers in Grenoble, France, in 1986. *(AFP)*

Colleen Walker of the United States beat Hiromi Kobayashi of Japan on the sixth hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to win the individual title in the Japan-U.S. LPGA Golf Tournament in Ina, Japan. *(AP)*

Long distance service from overseas that needs no translation.

Australia	0014-881-100	Italy†	172-1022
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Brazil	000-8012	Singapore	800-0012
Denmark	8001-0022	Sweden	020-795-922
France	19*-00-19	Switzerland	046-05-0222
Greece	00-800-1211	United Kingdom	0800-89-0222
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Paris in a Bottle, a Winegrower's Dream

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The merchants of Beaujolais are fueling trucks, hot air balloons, private jets and other bandwagons to ensure the usual publicity-laden launch in mid-November of *beaujolais nouveau*. In the sterner vineyards of Burgundy and Bordeaux, the new wines are going through malolac-

MARY BLUME

tics, or secondary fermentation, with everyone feeling chipper despite the threat of blocked sugar because of the summer's exceptional heat.

And near the Bastille in Paris, Jacques Mélac's 1989 vintage is about to begin its final vinification: Some 35 bottles will be taken out of his icebox, their contents filtered through coffee-machine paper, and a handsome label smacked on, Château Mélac.

Like so many wine châteaux, Château Mélac isn't really one. It is the rain gutter that runs along the first floor of Mélac's café on the rue Léon Frot in the 11th *arrondissement*. There, facing southwest, flourishes a 20-meter (65-foot) vine of hybrid *baco* grapes, which rounds the corner to a hairdresser on one side and a garage on the other. Each year, the grapes are harvested and made into Château Mélac.

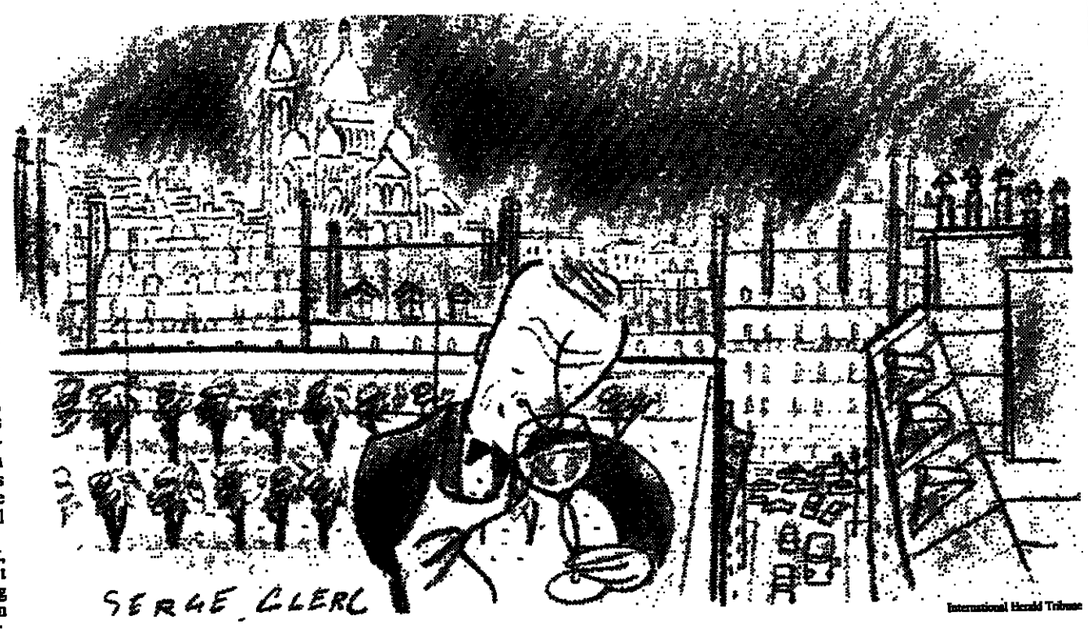
Is this the vintage of the century? "Well, maybe," Mélac says doubtfully. He is lanky, with a huge cowcatcher mustache and a plump blond wife named Josiane.

And what are the characteristics of Château Mélac? Has it, perhaps, an intense core of peppery cassis flavors and a lingering aftertaste of violets? Is it medium-bodied, spicy and intense?

"It is undrinkable," Mélac says. *Piquette*, or plonk.

He has plenty of drinkable wines among the hanging hams and huge cheeses of his café, a nice Lirac Mélac of his own production from the Gard, for example. But the event of the year is the Château Mélac harvest, held in mid-September to the accompaniment of music and red-robed members of whatever wine confrerie is willing to attend and be photographed.

The grapes are snipped from the drainpipe by anyone with a head for heights and are trampled by



young women in vats placed in the street outside the café, after which Mélac pours the brew into bottles where they stay until the filtering at the end of this month. At each harvest the previous year's wine is sold by lottery with the profits going to the local *mairie*, or town hall, to help the quarter's aged. This year, Mélac raised 4,420 francs (about $770).

Production, good year or bad, is always about 35 bottles and while his Bastille red might arguably improve if it were aged in barrels instead of the fridge, there isn't enough to fill a barrel. Anyway, the point of the exercise is not to produce a *grand cru* but to get Parisians to grow grapevines. To this end, Mélac recently formed a group called the Vignerons de Paris, a sort of cooperative of urban winegrowers.

According to historians, in the 4th century central Paris was one of the four great French wine-producing regions. Over the centuries, such blights as urban development and phylloxera killed the vineyards with the exception of a small terrain, overpublicized and overpriced, in Montmartre. The *pompiers*, or firemen, of the 9th *arrondissement* also produce a small harvest each year and Mélac sees no reason why the practice shouldn't spread.

"Look at the maps, Paris is on just the right latitude," he claims. "There used to be vines on the rue de Charonne, near here. There is the rue des Vignes in Passy — it must have been called that for a reason — and in the 20th *arrondissement* you have the rue des Vignoles."

Mélac's Vignerons de Paris is just beginning but he foresees a rosy future with Métro-style maps that will illuminate to point out vineyards around the capital. Each year the urban *vignerons* will bring their grapes to their local *mairies* where they will be weighed by a *huissier* — no serious French function is complete without this august presence — and mixed to form a single brew.

"We'll give the growers back half the wine and the rest will be given to the mayor of Paris and sold for charity. We did a bit to make fun of all the winemakers' associations. I've been to the Chevaliers de Tastevin, you have to wear a *smoking* or long dress. Why? They overdo. We can do something pleasant and amusing — the wines of Paris courtyards."

For all its urbanity, Paris has always had a nostalgic pastoral side exemplified by the stocking of lakes in the Bois de Boulogne with trout for the pleasure of city anglers and by a directive some years back from the Prefect of Police declaring the hunting season open. To objections that hunting is illegal in Paris, the poetic prefect replied that he was well aware of this but wished Parisians the brief and illicit pleasure of imagining they were walking on twigs instead of concrete and that traffic cops were game wardens in disguise.

A country boy from the Aveyron, Mélac took over his father's Paris café in 1978 (his father died the most enviable of deaths, he says, having fallen on his head while fetching a Chablis '69 from his cellar for his wife). Rather than put up a new shopfront sign, he planted his vine, which took at once. One can grow a vine in any part of Paris, he says: He gave a cutting to neighbors to plant in a courtyard otherwise distinguished by cat urine and bicycles, and the other day near a Chinese restaurant off the Place de l'Alma he saw a fine vine growing two stories high. "I thought that was terrific," he said.

Mélac puts his Château Mélac into Bordeaux-style bottles because he thinks the labels look better. He expects his Paris *vignerons* to be full of enthusiasm, if not illusions. "It is all symbolic," he said. "After all, if you grow tomatoes on your balcony, they won't be as good as the tomatoes from your grocer but they are your tomatoes."

If plonk de Paris cannot be drunk, can it be used to clean windows or polish cars, at least? No, says Mélac, hurt. It should be put on your chimneypiece, like a painting. "Anyway, it isn't that you really can't drink it. I have. It's just not very good. Sour."

And if one insisted on drinking it, what food would one serve to accompany it? "My God, no one's ever asked me that." He sank into a long silence before coming up with a reply. "A Paris pigeon," he said.

LANGUAGE

Putting 'Off the Record' on Record

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "The statement was never made on the record, off the record, in any way," insisted Speaker of the House Thomas S. Foley. He had been reported by The Washington Times to have told a group of foreign journalists that "the president is like a mad dog after a bone on this capital gains cut."

Of concern here is the speaker's use of *off the record*, a phrase whose meaning is fraying at the edges.

Foley met with the group of reporters privately; that is, it was agreed beforehand that the fact of the meeting would not be publicly revealed. This protects the confidentiality of the relationship between journalists and *source*.

By speaking with them on the understanding his words would not be quoted at all, or at least not with attribution to him, the speaker was engaged in the hallowed Washington tradition of *backgrounding*. (In German, this form of transmitting news or opinion without accepting responsibility is called *Hintergrundgespräch;* Soviet spokesmen call it *bekground*.)

If one of the reporters under the seal of the background agreement faithlessly tells another, who was not present, of the session, that second reporter can expose the whole charade. The second reporter will be treated as a pariah at press club bars, but that reporter cannot be said to have acted unethically; it is the first reporter, the one who confided the name of the source, who broke the rules of engagement.

Such a meeting is intended to treat the source, but not the information, as *off the record*. What does this phrase, born in the FDR era, mean? Bob Pierpoint of CBS News called me about that the other day: "I always thought it meant 'Not to be used in any way,' but now some sources are using it to mean just 'Don't quote me.' Is the meaning changing? Do you remember *the Lindley Rule*?"

Ernest K. Lindley, the Washington reporter for the New York Herald Tribune during the New Deal and later a pundit for Newsweek, noted that *off the record* was covering too wide a spectrum of unquotable comments, and laid down a stricture for *nonattribution*. In 1968, when he was an aide to Secretary of State Dean Rusk and I was writing a political dictionary, he vouchsafed it to me:

"The Lindley Rule was laid down early in the Truman administration to enable high-ranking officials to discuss important matters — especially those involving international and military affairs — without being quoted or referred to in any way. It was, and is, a rule of no attribution — thus differing from the usual 'background rule' permitting attribution to 'official sources' or 'U.S. officials,' etc."

I quoted the journalism critic Ben Bagdikian describing the Lindley Rule, under which "no meeting took place so far as the public is concerned. If reporters want to use something the nonspeaker has said at the nonmeeting, they must paraphrase the nonspeaker and attribute his ideas to their own intuition or some nameless source."

"The paragraph you quoted from Bagdikian is not quite correct," replied Lindley. "Attribution to a 'nameless source' is not permitted under the Lindley Rule."

Not for attribution, in its strict interpretation, means not for attribution to anybody or anything. It has to seem to spring out of the writer's brain, stated as a flat truth inspired by the muse of punditry or the spirit of John Peter Zenger.

For example, if Mikhail Gorbachev whispered to me at a Kremlin cocktail party, "World War III starts tomorrow, just after the kickoff of your Army-Navy game," I could not write "According to an informed Soviet official, World War III will start tomorrow." Instead, under the Lindley Rule, I would have to lead with a sprightly "The nation's military leaders, assembled at tomorrow's Army-Navy game, will not be around for halftime festivities." The news would have to come on my personal authority, not from my source.

Faced with this prospect, I might turn to a Moscow bureau colleague and tip that reporter to what had been said, permitting the filing from Moscow that, "According to a hawkish American pundit, the Soviet leader today hinted, perhaps jocularly, that World War III could be expected to commence tomorrow at 1 P.M. Eastern Standard Time."

The new name for the *Lindley Rule*, and a synonym for not for attribution, is *deep background*. When a source says only, "This is *background*," it means attribution can be made to "an administration official" or "a law-enforcement officer," or whatever fairly but fuzzily identifies the source; however, if he or she insists, "This has to be *deep background*, really *graveyard*," then the understanding of the Lindley Rule for nonattribution applies.

Or does it? Here we come to the weakening of linguistic standards that has led to the confusion about degrees of off-the-recordness. Some sources now say "Off the record" as gossips say "Don't tell a soul," meaning "Pass it on, but don't say I told you." Others will use *off the record* to mean "attribute it to somebody else," or fuzz it up, which means "talk to a bunch of other people to cover my footprints." What of, "We're talking *between friends*," or "This is a *social occasion*"? That means "I am not speaking to you in your capacity as journalist," and is a particularly insidious form of *deep background*.

The reporter has the responsibility to make the rules clear. Everything is on the record unless specifically restricted. Writing as a prescriptivist seeking to avoid misunderstandings rather than a lexicographer describing confusion, let me suggest these meanings:

On the record means "for quotation by the named source" and is the most honest and responsible sourcing; a sophisticated "you can clean up my prose" is a grant of permission to print journalists to reduce verbosity in transcription without having to use ellipses.

Background is for direct quotation with the source muddied, such as "a source close to the investigation" for the U.S. attorney's talkative paramour. When a *background briefing* is given to a roomful of reporters, the source seeking anonymity invites a derisive description that identifies him to the cognoscenti. ("A smooth-talking official with White House experience, traveling on the secretary of state's plane. . . .")

Deep background and *not for attribution* mean, "This is your idea, not mine"; good reporters try for an upgrade into *background*.

Off the record? Spoken casually, it means "between us" or "use with discretion"; spoken ponderously, it means "not for publication," in Russian *ne dlya pechati;* when these words are spoken, a good reporter turns around and walks away.

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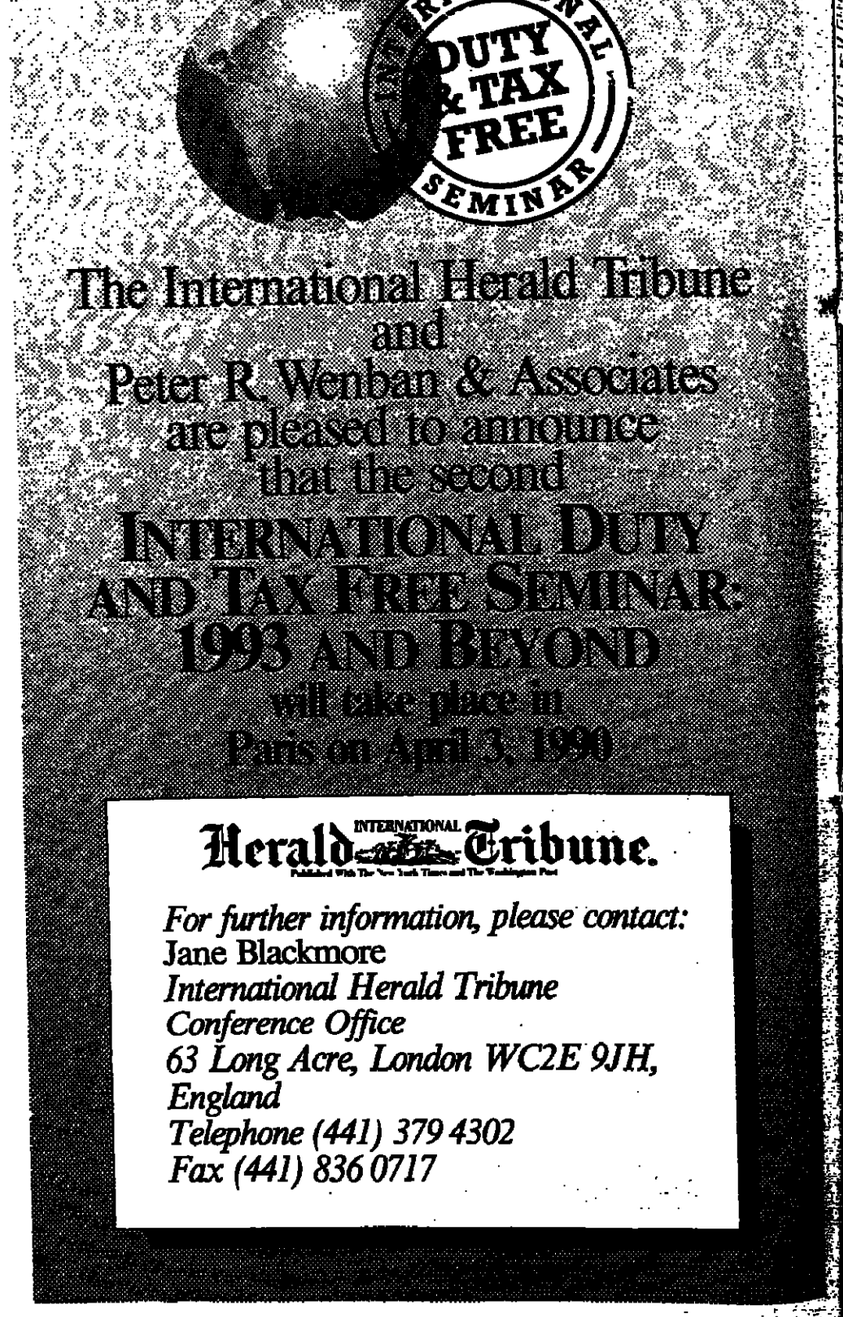
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